

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

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POETRY.

NOBODY IS MISSED.

The world is gay and fair to us,
As now we journey on,
Yet still 'tis sad to think 'twill be
The same when we are gone.
Some few, perchance, may mourn for us,
But soon the transient gloom
Like shadows of the summer cloud,
Shall leave our narrow tomb.

For men are like the waves that roll
Along the mighty deep,
That lift their crests awhile, and frown,
And then are lul'd to sleep;
While other billows swelling come,
Amid the foam and spray,
And, as we view their furrow track,
Sink down, and—where are they?

And ever thus the waves shall roll,
Like those but now gone past,
The offsprings of the depths beneath,
The children of the blast.
And ever thus shall men arise,
And be like those that be,
And a man no more be miss'd on land
Than a wave upon the sea.

RELIGION.

Like snow that falls where waters glide,
Earth's pleasures fade away;
They melt in time's destroying tide,
And cold are while they stay;
But joys that from religion flow,
Like stars that gild the night,
Amid the darkest gloom of wo,
Shine forth with sweetest light.

Religion's ray no clouds obscure;
But o'er the Christian's soul
It sheds a radiance calm and pure,
Though tempests round him roll;
His heart may break 'neath sorrow's stroke,
But to its latest thrill,
Like diamonds shining when they're broke,
Religion lights it still.

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE LADIES.

How to Preserve the Complexion.

To the question which has been proposed to us by some of our female readers—"What is the best fluid as an ordinary wash for the face—calculated, while it removes all impurities from the skin, to preserve unimpaired the freshness of the complexion?" We reply, without hesitation—simply soap and water—both articles being as pure as can be obtained. We have pointed out in a former number, most of those causes by which the softness, and brilliant color of the skin, are impaired. These being carefully avoided—daily ablutions with soap and water will effectually answer the purposes for which a long list of cosmetic lotions are in vain resorted to. Our female readers may rest assured that the only beautifier of the skin is personal cleanliness—regular exercise—temperance—pure air and a cheerful temper. If any one of these be neglected, the skin and complexion will invariably suffer.

It is only preserving the skin free from all impurities, and thus enabling it to perform, with freedom, its important functions, that any external application is at all useful. To this end there is nothing so well adapted as pure water, with the occasional addition of soap. They who form a ridiculous idea that washing frequently with water injures the skin, and substitute distilled liquor, cologne water, or any other fluid simple or compound, pursue a practice most effectually calculated to destroy its suppleness, transparency, and smoothness, and to cover it with unseemly blotches.

But it is not merely as a local wash, we would enforce upon all the use of pure water. When applied in the form of a bath to the whole surface, at those seasons of the year in which its use, in this manner, can with propriety be resorted to, it is productive of the most beneficial effects—promoting the general well-being of the system, as well as that healthy condition of the skin, independent of which it can lay no pretensions whatever to beauty. It is a well known fact, that those nations by whom bathing is the most frequently resorted to are those distinguished, most generally, for elegance and freshness of complexion.—*Jour. of Health.*

The following, which we find in one of the newspapers of the day, strikes us as a sensible suggestion:

"Every man and woman ought to be able, when necessity requires, to support himself or herself by the labor of their hands. It does not follow that all must, at all times, so support themselves; but all should be able to do it.—The most high-flying aristocrat, if he have but prudence and foresight, will desire for his children this safeguard against want; for who is secure against a reverse of fortune?"

A Horse crawling through a Post.—A story is told of the late Rev. Mr. Sprague, of Dublin, N. H. which sets the remarkable simplicity of the learned parson in a very ludicrous light. Paying a visit to one of his parishioners, he threw the bridle of his horse over the post of a rail fence near the house. During his stay, the animal contrived to disengage the bridle from the post and get it under his feet—seeing which, a servant girl drew the reins through one of the mortices and over the top of the post in the form of a noose. The parson took his leave, and going to untie his horse, was indescribably astonished to find the bridle, which he had simply thrown over the post, thus passed through one of the holes. "This beats all!" ejaculated he to himself, "I never saw the like of it before!" To be sure, we read of a camel going through the eye of a needle—but this was in the days of miracles. No, no, I never saw the like of it before!" He examined it anew; he tried to get the bridle out, but it surpassed his ingenuity. "Yes, it must be," said he, "the horse has actually crawled through the post hole, there's no other way to account for it!" Full of this impression, and despairing of making the animal retrace his steps, he whipped out his knife and was about cutting the reins, when the same girl perceiving his quandary, released the horse and explained the mystery. But if the simple parson was astonished before, he was little less so now, to find his own penetration surpassed by that of a servant girl. "Heh, girl," said he, "I believe you're right—but how in the name of wonder should a girl like you know more than a man of my learning. It's astonishing! astonishing! Miraculous! miraculous!"—*N. Y. Constel.*

A Prudent Impostor.—The famous Femima Wilkinson, who, with a number of her followers, had fixed her residence at the head of Seneca Lake, announced to them, that on a certain day she would walk on the water.—Hundreds collected on the shore of the lake, and she thus addressed them—"My dear friends, it will be of no use for me to attempt this miracle, unless you have faith. Say, do you verily believe that I can perform it?" "Certainly, certainly," answered a hundred voices.—"Very well," replied the prudent impostor, "if you believe it, that is enough, there is no need of my doing it, and we will go quietly to our homes."

THE POWER OF CHRISTIANITY.

An Anecdote.—A mechanic in London, who rented a room very near the Orphan Working School, was unhappily a determined infidel—a disciple of the notorious Carline, and one who could confound many a thoughtless Christian with his sophistries on religion. This man said to an individual the other day, "I did this morning what I have not done for a long time before—I wept." Wept, said his friend, "what occasioned you to weep?" "Why," replied the infidel mechanic, "I wept on seeing the children of the Orphan Working School pass; and it occurred to me that if religion had done nothing more for mankind, it had at least provided for the introduction of these 94 orphans into respectable and honorable situations in life."

A Thunder-Storm in Brazil.—One of the most serious dangers to which the traveller in Brazil, is likely to be exposed, is a thunder-storm. There it is the real firing of the artillery of the heavens. Dr. Walsu says: "I had always before been gratified by the sensation which thunder and lightning imparted, any vague apprehensions of danger being lost in the stronger feelings of awe and sublimity; but this was really so horrible, that I could no more enjoy it than if I had stood under the exposure of a battery of loaded cannon—and the impression is hardly yet worn off. It became quite dark in mid-day sunshine, except when some lurid blaze enveloped us, which was accompanied by a sheet of water, which fell on us like a cataract, and almost beat us to the ground. The explosion of sound immediately followed the flash; it came with a tremendous noise, not like distant thunder, but as if the rocks above us were rent by some force, and tumbling upon us. If I could have divested myself of the alarm which the immediate proximity of such awful danger excited, I should have been delighted to contemplate the chemistry of nature, on her grand scale. I remember with what pleasure I had seen Sir

Humphry Davy produce water from the combustion of hydrogen and oxygen. Here it was generated from the same cause in an instant, and in cataclysts; and I was standing in the midst of the combustion, and admitted, as it were, into the very interior of nature's great laboratory. The lightning in this part of the country is often fatal; and we had next day an opportunity of seeing a commemoration of its effects."

FOREIGN.

ALGIERS.

At a period while Algiers is threatened by the French with destruction, the following memoranda of events concerning previous expeditions will be read with interest:—

In 1508, Ferdinand 1st of Spain proceeded to Algiers with 12,000 men—but so feeble an army could not penetrate the country, and the expedition failed.

In 1510, a new army of 11,000 men and 4,000 horse took several posts on the coast.

In 1516, another army of 9,000 laid siege to Algiers—lost two-thirds of their men, and were obliged to return to Spain.

In 1641, Charles V. left Malaga with 25,000 men. When within 4 leagues of Algiers, a violent tempest caused the enterprise to fail. Charles returned with less than half his men.

In 1681, Louis XIV. of France sent 3,000 men, lost 400, and returned.

In 1683, Algiers was bombarded by the French.

In the 18th century several expeditions were sent against this nest of pirates.

In 1816, Lord Exmouth appeared before Algiers. The Dey promised to restore all Christian slaves for a stipulated sum. When the squadron was gone, the treaty was violated by the horrible massacre of a great number of Neapolitans. Lord Exmouth returned with a reinforcement, and the Dey prepared for defence. The Algerine fleet was entirely burnt; the strong batteries which defended the harbor completely demolished, and the Dey restored the captives without ransom, reimbursed what he had received, and abolished Christian slavery in all his dominions.

It is stated in the Prussian papers, that the Russians have availed themselves of the opportunity, which the occupation of the Turkish territory has furnished them, to obtain the most perfect maps and plans of the country, derived from actual surveys, and particularly of the passes through the Balkan mountains, and of the regions connected therewith. Whenever a new rupture between Russia and Turkey shall occur, the possession of these maps will be of the utmost importance to the former, in an attempt to invade the dominions of the latter. Without them, General Diebitsch was able to push his way through that difficult, and as seems to have been previously supposed, almost impassable barrier. Hereafter, unless the Turks make great advances in military science, the Russians will probably consider them of very inferior importance.

The truth however is, that the Mahomedan power in Europe is broken, and another serious conflict with Russia will in all probability prostrate it in final ruin. The late war has shown, beyond the possibility of dispute or doubt, that there is not vigor enough in the Ottoman government, to resist or withstand the shock of a formidable encounter with a martial and civilized nation; and whenever the calamity of war with such a nation again overtakes them in earnest, they must yield to its force. Russia is the power much the most likely to undertake the task of driving the Turks from Europe; and we have no doubt that first or last she will do it. The other nations may object, and may for a while delay the recurrence of hostilities; but we doubt whether they would be able to muster a sufficient force, in season, to prevent the subjugation of the European dominions of the Sultan, if the Emperor of Russia should make a sudden attack upon him, with the determination to take possession of, and hold them as a part of his own empire.—*N. Y. Dai. Ad.*

It is stated in a London paper, that owing to the hostility to vaccination among the ignorant classes of Paris, the most frightful mortality occurs from Small Pox in the Hospital des Enfants Malades, which, by the return of the children to their parents, is spread through the city.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor Academy of Pennsylvania, held July 6th, 1830, the Rev. GEORGE JUNKIN, of Milton, Penn. was unanimously elected the Principal of said Academy, in the place of the Rev. John Monteith, resigned.

INDEPENDENCE.

Seventy-six veterans of the revolution rode in the procession at Providence, (R. I.) on the 5th. Among them were the captor of Prescott, the hero of Red Bank, and three of the "Gaspee boys." The oration delivered in the Baptist Church by Mr. Henry Fowler, was listened to with absorbed attention, and is spoken of as an extraordinary production. The orator is yet quite a young man. The thirteenth regular toast given at the dinner was: The next Chief Magistrate of the United States—HENRY CLAY! Such a nation merits such a President." The Orator of the day had said, "Let the name of Henry Clay be heard from beyond the mountains. The voice of Rhode Island will respond to the call." The expression of feeling when the toast was given, proved unequivocally that such will be the case.

At New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, Independence was celebrated in a striking manner, and without disorder. Large waggons, drawn by teams of fine horses, conveyed persons of the various agricultural & mechanical occupations, all engaged in their ordinary labors.—In the foremost of the procession, the farmers were busy threshing out sheaves of grain. Then followed the ship builders and seamen in a kind of miniature ship with its masts, shrouds, sails and pennons. In another waggon were blacksmiths, with a large bellows and a glowing fire, hammering pieces of red hot iron on an anvil. Tailors, braziers, tanners and curriers, shoemakers, &c. followed. They worked in large frames placed on the waggons, floored and covered with green branches, and ornamented with mottoes and devices.

In Connecticut, the Legislature have passed a law fixing the penalty of raising a dead-body from the grave for surgical purposes, at a fine of \$2000.—They have ordained, that the bodies of all prisoners who may die in the State Prison, and remain unclaimed by their friends, be given to the medical institution of the state.

Population of Rome.—According to the late census, the population of Rome is now 144,541, being an increase in one year of 2,224.—There are in the "Eternal City," 53,689 families, 35 bishops, 1,490 priests, 1,984 monks and friars, and 2,090 nuns. The Catholic inhabitants are 107,960; the remainder consists of Protestants.

Three Indians, one of them a young Menomonic Chief, Ashkosh, (the brave) are in prison at Detroit, for the murder of a half-breed, who in hunting deer shot an Indian by accident. He had taken the body six miles, and was relating the circumstances to Ashkosh and the others, when they fell upon and butchered him.

INDIAN GAMBLERS.

A writer in the St. Louis Beacon states, that the Indians are the most desperate gamblers in the world, considering their means. "One would be astonished to witness their stakes. I have seen them sit successive hours, and sometimes days, at their games, alternately winning and losing, until one of them rose stripped of his wealth, horse, gun, and every thing but the rag (as we might say) of modesty. This would be called ruin by the civilized world, but it causes no despair or suicide with them, and all that an observer would perceive, is perhaps a little mortified pride at his defeat. The young squaws having more leisure, are more constant gamblers than the men. I have seen a young squaw pull ornament after ornament from her arm, bead after bead from her neck, and broach after broach from her bosom, until she had lost the whole, and then probably pawn her clothes for another game.

Ancient Penalty against Drunkards.—The 15th Capitular of Charlemagne, Emperor of France and Germany, in the year 802, has the following enactment:—"No man addicted to intoxication can appear before a tribunal, as a party or witness."

The President recognizes the right of Georgia to the Indian lands! From the Columbia N. Y. Republican. *THE INDIANS.*

The following is an extract from an order of the President, through the Secretary of War, to Generals Carroll and Coffee, dated May 30, 1830:

"A crisis in our Indian affairs has arrived. Strong indications are seen of this in the circumstance of the Legislatures of Georgia and Alabama extending their laws over the Indians within their respective limits. These acts, it is reasonable to presume, will be followed by other States interested in those portions of their soil, now in the occupancy of the Indians. In the right to exercise such jurisdiction, the Executive of the United States fully concurs; and this has been officially announced to the Cherokee Indians.—The President is of opinion, that the only mode left for the Indians to escape the effects of the enactments, and consequences YET MORE DESTRUCTIVE, which are consequent on their contiguity with the whites, is to emigrate.

"The President views the Indians as the children of the Government. He sees what is best for them; and that a perseverance in their refusal to fly the dangers that surround them, must result in their misery and final destruction."

Gold, Gold!—Such flaming accounts of the produce of the gold regions reach us every week, that it has become necessary to keep the word in type. Seven thousand dollars a week is not to be despised. The Rutherford N. C. Spectator states, that "the search for gold in that section of the country is prosecuted with increasing interest and profit. A new 'surface mine' has been discovered on the plantation of Mr. John Petit, of Whiteside settlement, from which one person had collected by the simplest means, in a few hours, particles of gold to the value of two dollars. The mine has been purchased for 6000 dollars. The receipts of a mine on Broad River, in the same county, worked by 22 hands for 15 days, were 453 dwts. worth 256 dollars. It is estimated that the mines in Burke county produce \$7000 per week." *Arid.*

The National Gazette says truly "The American press has no occasion for 'dreadful accident makers.'—There are real and fatal casualties sufficient in number and dismalness, to satisfy any appetite for the tragic and horrible."

Hail Storms.—During the latter part of the last month, severe hail storms were experienced in numerous places from Georgia to New-England. The hail was large and injurious in Effingham county in Georgia, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, in some places in Columbia and Bucks counties in Pennsylvania, and in parts of Massachusetts. In many showers the hail stones were of the size of a hickory nut, and in some as large as a hen's egg—so that not only fields of grain, young trees, thousands of windows, and birds, but a large number of cattle were destroyed.

"When from his dreadful stores on high,
He pours the sounding hail,
The wretch that dares his God defy
Shall find his courage fail."
(*Philadelphian.*)

Cherokee Literature.—The London Courier, in quoting Mr. Knapp's account of the Cherokee Alphabet, says: "It is not generally known on this side the Atlantic that the Cherokee Indians have published for some time past, a newspaper, partly in English and partly in their own language. We have seen several copies of this Journal, but were quite unable to imagine how the Cherokees became possessed of an alphabetic character, till the following very curious and interesting account fell into our hands. It is an extract from the 'Lectures of Mr. Knapp on American Literature,' and, in our opinion, records one of the most extraordinary events which has occurred since the original invention of letters. It appears that an Indian, of the name of See-quah-yah, is the inventor of this Cherokee alphabet, and the inventor under such disadvantageous circumstances, as render him in our humble opinion, one of the most extraordinary men that the world has produced.—The Universities and other learned societies in Europe would be only doing common justice to See-quah-yah in granting him the highest literary distinctions."

POETRY.

"Every soul knoweth its own bitterness"
STANZAS.
There's many a brow that wears a smile
Above a heart of care,
And many a laughing eye conceals
The writhings of despair:
We would not that the world should see
The bosom's dark recess:
We would not that the world should know
Its utter loneliness.

The crowded hall—the joyous scene
Cannot dispel our grief;
In pleasure's gaudy glittering train
In vain we seek relief:
There lurks a sorrow in the heart—
A deep corroding care—
We turn us from the mirthful throng
To view the anguish there.

And vain are beauty's smiles, to light
The ruins of the soul,
And worse than vain the maddening draught,
The wine cup and the bowl:
Its pleasures like the fitful blaze
Within the silent tomb,
Whose flickering light but shows more clear,
Its sad funereal gloom.

In vain we seek in solitude
The calmness of repose;
In vain we court the silent grove,
Neglectful of our woes;
Grief still will hover o'er the soul,
And we must yet endure
Misfortune that no charms may heal,
No human art may cure.

MISCELLANY.

CASPER KARLINSKI,
A POLISH ANECDOTE.

In the course of the sanguinary war which was carried on between the Swedes and the Poles in the sixteenth century, respecting the right of Sigismund III. the King of Poland, to the throne of Sweden, the Swedish usurper prepared to invade Poland with the whole force of his Kingdom. Sigismund, unable to make head in the field against the overwhelming superiority of the enemy, contented himself with reinforcing the garrisons of his frontier towns, and placing in chief command a warrior of approved courage and fidelity.

Among others, the King selected Casper Karlinski, as one on whom he could safely rely in the emergencies of his situation. He was a nobleman then advanced in years and renowned among his countrymen, not so much for his wealth or his rank, as for the dauntless valor he had displayed in the service of his native land. He willingly obeyed the commands of his sovereign, and repaired immediately to the fortress of Olifczyn, the post assigned him.

A formidable body soon made their appearance before Olifczyn, and a threatening summons was sent to Karlinski. His answer was—"I will obey no orders but those of my king, and will keep the faith I have pledged to him untarnished until death." The enemy changed their mode of attack, and made him the most splendid offers—a seat in the senate, the highest rank and boundless possessions, if he would surrender Olifczyn and embrace their party. Karlinski treated their bribes even with greater scorn than their threats. The hostile leaders set before him the disposition of the contending forces—the weakness of his side, and the consequent dangers to which he exposed himself by his obstinacy. Karlinski saw only the peril of his country, and remained equally inflexible. Convinced at last of his unbending integrity, and confident of victory, the enemy made a furious attack upon the castle; but through the strength of the walls, the bravery of the besieged, and still more the skill of their gallant commander, they were repulsed with immense slaughter.

The foe were discouraged by this defeat, but still determined in the attempt to gain by stratagem what negotiation and force had alike failed in procuring for them. Every disposition was therefore made, as if they intended another assault. The gallant Karlinski

"on the heights array'd
"His trusty warriors, few, but undismay'd,"
and relying on his good cause, and the bravery of his followers, excited as it was by their recent victory, looked fearlessly on the result of the approaching conflict. The adversary advanced still nearer and nearer; they were already within gunshot of the castle walls, when the front rank unfolded, and an armed man, leading a woman by the hand with a child in her arms, came forward. The besieged gazed on one another in astonishment at the unexpected appearance; and Karlinski, as if spell-bound, remained looking on it for some time in mute amazement—all on a sudden he uttered a loud cry, and exclaimed, "Gracious heaven! it is my son! my Sigismund!" and fell motionless on the ramparts.

It was indeed his son, whom the enemy, at the instigation of a friend, had surprised with his nurse, and carried away, hoping through this expedient to be able to advance to the castle walls without being exposed to the fire of the ramparts.

Their cunning was at first successful. The besieged, from the love of their adored commander, dared not discharge a single cannon, and the Swedes approached undisturbed, almost to the foot of the walls, and prepared to scale them. Karlinski at this moment recovered his senses, but it was only to suffer greater anguish. He saw the danger, but no means of averting it without a sacrifice too dreadful to think of. "I have lost," he cried out in a despairing voice, "seven brave sons have I lost in battle for my country, and is this last sacrifice required of me?" A death-like silence ensued, broken only by the cries of the child, whose features could now be distinctly traced, as he was still carried in the advance of the onward-moving ranks. Karlinski at last seemed inspired with superhuman strength—he snatched the lighted brand from one of the gunners—"Heavens! (he cried) I was a Pole before I was a father," and with his own hand discharged the gun which was to be a signal for a general volley. A tremendous fire was immediately poured from every battlement; it swept away to death Karlinski's infant, and great multitudes of the enemy; the besieged made a vigorous sally. Karlinski was completely victorious.

A DEPLORABLE SCENE.

The following melancholy picture of poverty and starvation is given in a foreign paper, the *Tralee Mercury*—

Three fellow creatures have perished in this neighborhood, the victims of hunger and cold. A poor woman with her two children, driven by gripping poverty to seek that sustenance which nature wants, by begging for it among the humane and charitable, in making her way from one village to another, had to pass through a tract of unsheltered bog, about six or seven miles to the north east of Killarney, in the centre of which they were found by a countryman on Sunday morning, having, in all probability, been so since the preceding Friday, which was rather a severe and bitter day. They were strangers here, and were not recognised, save as having been seen during the previous week begging from house to house in the usual manner, and it is supposed that the poor woman, exhausted from previous sufferings and want, had not sufficient strength to make her way in the tempestuous weather, through this black moor, but sunk down midway to rise no more. The poor little innocents who accompanied her, being out of view of any house, and unable for to act of themselves, sat down with her, and night overtaking them they perished together. The spectacle presented by the clay-cold group and the conviction of the beholder of the manner of their death, were irresistibly affecting. The mother of this little family, rather a young woman, of mild and interesting features, lay extended on her back at full length as if asleep; supported in her right arm, and on which it rested, lay the body of her younger child, a female about four years old, and with its face downwards: across the parent's knees as if embracing them, lay a fine boy, apparently of the age of eight years. The scene was indescribably moving and heart-rending—Their habiliments were wretched and ragged, denoting extreme destitution and poverty of no recent date; the scanty and miserable attire of the whole three, being scarcely sufficient to give shelter to a single limb. What a crying and cruel sin that some parochial refuge is not afforded in cases of such utter and hopeless deprivation! An inquest being held, and all the circumstances investigated as far as possible, the jury returned a verdict—"died of cold and exhaustion."

PERUVIAN FEMALES.

They become mothers at an age which, in England, is considered little more than that of childhood; but here it is rather unusual to see an Indian girl, who has passed her fifteenth year, without her *war-wan* (child) upon her back. At one time the Spanish government passed a law, enacting that all Indians of the age of fifteen should marry; and fixing the age of fourteen for the male Indians, and thirteen for the females, as a fit and proper age to enter the marriage state. It has been truly observed, that, under the ripening sun of this climate, the charms and beauties of the female sex are developed long before they put forth their blossoms in northern regions. Their decay, however, is equally premature: women may be seen old at twenty.—The dress of the female Indians consists of a petticoat worn much shorter by the unmarried than by those that are married, and a scarf of sundry colours round the shoulders, which is pinned on one side of the chest with a *lupa*, a large silver pin, occasionally of handsome workmanship; but sometimes they use a spoon, the handle of which being pointed, serves as a pin, in a manner similar to that in which the Britons used bodkins of bone and ivory to fasten their garments. *Cholas*,

those descended from Spanish and Indian parents, and whom some call "native peasants," are very fond of dress and ornament; I have seen them with *topes* of gold, set with pearls and precious stones, of considerable value.

Temple's Travels.

LIGHT OF THE MOON.

The reason why the moon, when eclipsed, that is, when passing through the shadow cast by the earth on the side away from the sun, is almost quite invisible, is, that there are no similar bodies bearing literally on the moon to share their light with it. And the reason why our nights on earth are darker than the shadows behind a house or rock in the sunshine of day, is merely that there are not other earths near us to reflect light into the great night shadow of the earth, as there are other houses and rocks to illumine the day-shadow of these. The moon is the only light-reflecting body which the earth has near it; and we perceive how much less dark the night shadow is when the moon is so placed as to bear upon it.—The eclipsed moon, again, is invisible, because facing the shadowed part of the earth; but when the moon is in the situation called new moon, the bright crescent, or part directly illuminated by the sun, is always seen to be surrounding the shaded part, as if holding the old moon in its arms; that is, the shaded side of the moon is then, in a degree, visible to us, because facing the enlightened side of the earth. Many persons have doubted whether the light of the moon could be altogether the reflected light of the sun; the moon appearing to them more luminous than any opaque body on earth merely exposed to the sun's rays. Their error has arisen from their contrasting the moon, while returning direct sunshine, with the shadows of night on the earth around them. But could they then see, on a hill near them, a white tower or other object scattering light, as when receiving the rays of a meridian sun, that object would appear to them to be on fire, and, therefore, much brighter than the moon. The moon, when above the horizon in the day-time, is perfectly visible on earth, and is then throwing towards the earth as much light as during the night; but the day-moon does not appear more luminous than any small white cloud, and altho' visible every day, except near the change, many persons have passed their lives without ever observing it. The full moon gives to the earth only about a one hundred thousandth part as much light as the sun.—*Arnott*.

How to gain Riches and Respectability.

—Gentle reader, would you be rich and respectable, cease to look abroad for sudden wealth 'to pour in upon you like a mountain torrent;' attend to your farm, your shop, your merchandise, and your profession, understandingly and diligently; know your own plan and pursue it steadily, remembering 'a rolling stone gathers no moss;' do your work well and in season; see that all your concerns are kept in order, and every thing fitted for what it is designed: contribute cheerfully and with a liberal hand to objects of usefulness and public improvement, regarding with anxious solicitude the interests of education, of the christian church, and of your beloved country; discountenancing by every possible means, idle and vicious habits, and promote by your example, and with all your energies, good conduct and vital piety in the circle in which you move: let no circumstance or exigency of life make you guilty of a dishonourable act; in short, bend all the powers of your immortal mind to the faithful discharge of your duty to yourself, your neighbors, your country, and your God, and you cannot fail of complete success; but with the approbation and smiles of approving Heaven, you will secure to yourself riches and affluence, and the character of an honest, intelligent, and independent American citizen, and cause your name to live after you in long and venerated remembrance.

We have before us, says the Philadelphia U. States' Gazette, a letter from a highly respectable physician of this city, to a distinguished philanthropist, in which is given the distressing details of a case of *mania-a-potu*, in a young man about 20 years of age.—The cause of the *disease* of the youth, is referred, by the physician, to the habit of the mother, who administered to the patient, when he was an infant, small quantities of ardent spirits, with a view of correcting internal weakness; and this early sip of the poison, infused into his nutriment, produced a fondness for it that was never conquered, and which will probably be indulged until the powers of physical resistance are destroyed, and the poor wretch dies a drunkard.

The government at Rome, as in other parts of the world, has lately published a new Tariff, which excites considerable discussion.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.
The following curious comparative calculations are taken from a new work by M. Balbi, entitled "The French Monarchy compared with the other principal States of the Globe." The entire table is as curious as interesting:

| Proportion of Revenue to Population. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| Every Inhabitant. | | | |
| Great Britain | £2 | 12 | 4 |
| France | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| The Netherlands | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Prussia | 0 | 13 | 7 |
| United States | 0 | 9 | 7 |
| Austria | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Russia | 6 | 4 | 9 |

| Proportion of debt to Population. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|----|---|
| Every Inhabitant. | | | |
| Great Britain | \$34 | 15 | 2 |
| The Netherlands | 24 | 12 | 0 |
| France | 5 | 16 | 0 |
| Austria | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| United States | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Prussia | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Russia | 0 | 16 | 8 |

| Proportion of army to Population. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----------|
| Russia | 1 soldier to | 57 | inhab'ts. |
| Prussia | | 80 | |
| Austria | | 118 | |
| France | | 138 | |
| The Netherlands | | 142 | |
| Great Britain | | 229 | |
| United States | | 1977 | |

| Proportion of the fleet to Population. | | | |
|--|------|---------|-----------|
| Vessels of the Line and Frigates. | | | |
| Great Britain | 1 to | 82,976 | inhab'ts. |
| Sweden & Norway | | 154,640 | |
| The Netherlands | | 170,536 | |
| France | | 290,908 | |
| United States | | 316,000 | |
| Russia | | 686,350 | |
| Austria | | 2,606 | |

| Proportion of representation to Population. | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|--|
| Deputies. Inhabitants. | | | |
| Norway has | 75 or 1 to every | 14,000 | |
| Great Britain | 658 or 1 to every | 35,433 | |
| Netherlands | 110 or 1 to every | 55,845 | |
| United States | 187 or 1 to every | 60,120 | |
| France | 430 or 1 to every | 74,418 | |

The Church of England.—There are in the gift of the Crown, 558 rectories, in the patronage of the bishops 592, and in the patronage of deans and chapters 190. The University of Oxford appoints to 202, the University of Cambridge to 152, and other collegiate establishments appoint to 39. In the patronage of private individuals, there are 3,444 rectories, and 3,175 vicarages. There resides in the crown the patronage of 490 vicarages, in the bishops 709, in deans and chapters 769, in the university of Oxford 112, in the university of Cambridge 131, and in other collegiate establishments 107.—In addition to these, there are 649 chapels in the patronage of private persons, making the number of benefices in England, amount to 11,342.

Cow Cabbage.—This is the name of a vegetable recently introduced into this country. It is from six to twelve feet high, and affords abundant supply of green fodder for cattle. The stalks live four years. In France they are permitted to stand out all winter, but in this country they should be defended from the frost by a sheaf of straw well secured at the top. The New England Farmer states that sixty plants are said to afford sufficient provender for a cow a year; and, as the side shoots only are to be used, it lasts four years without flesh planting. A square of sixty feet will contain 256 plants, four feet apart, or 16 more than four cows require for a year's provender, without the aid of any other food.

CATERPILLARS.

Happening to look over an almanac, published in 1802, we found a receipt for the destruction of caterpillars.—We tried it, and, we are happy to say, with complete success. It is briefly this: Take a long reed or pole, and tie a piece of sponge at the end—dip this in spirits of turpentine, and conduct it to the nests—the spirits will penetrate them and affect the vermin to such a degree that in ten minutes thereafter they will be completely destroyed.—With one gill of this spirits, we were enabled to cleanse five trees of these destructive vermin. Our author says trees do not receive the slightest injury by using this remedy.

Schuykill Journ.

New-York and Philadelphia papers contain the advertisement of an American firm, who have established themselves as commission merchants in Constantinople.

When certain persons abuse us, let us ask ourselves what description of persons it is that they admire: we shall often find this a very consolatory question.

Dr. Conquest, of London, has lately succeeded in curing hydrocephalus by drawing the water from the head, by the delicate operation of tapping.

Elijah Hurst, of Tennessee, has been fined one hundred dollars for violating the laws against treating at elections.

The following has been forwarded to us for insertion as an Advertisement:

A TRUE Copy of the Inquisition, held on the dead body of JAMES LAUGHHEAD, at Johnze Hooker's, on the 28th day of May, 1830, in Mechanicstown, Frederick county, Md.

On the examination of the Jurors, after being sworn, to wit: John C. Risler, Jacob Weller, B. S. John Arthur, D. Lugisland, Henry Piror, Charles Donnelly, Henry Fundenburg, William Lover, Christian Weller, Jacob Lidie, Samuel Heard, Martin Rouzer, and William Sifton—The said Jurors on oath declare that, in their opinion, he, the said Laughhead, came to his death, by getting up in the night from his lodging, and by some mischance or accident had fell from a window of the second story of the house of said Johnze Hooker, in the town aforesaid; which, from appearance, was the occasion of his death—and further said Jurors say not.

I do hereby certify, that the above statement is a true Copy, taken from the original Inquest, held on the day and place aforesaid. Witness my hand this 8th day of June, 1830.

JAS. HAMMETT,

For the Coroner of Frederick county, Md. July 6.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 23d of August next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg. JOHN OSBORN. June 29. 3t

THE LADY'S BOOK.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Publisher of the Daily Chronicle, and well known as having been connected in the publication of the Saturday Evening Post and Casket, proposes, in conjunction with LOUIS A. GODEY, to commence, on the first of July next,

A Monthly Literary Miscellany,

UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE.

THIS work will be devoted especially to the service of the LADIES, and, looking chiefly to them for patronage, no exertion will be spared to merit it. The plan contemplated varies materially from that of any of the American Periodicals now circulated; and if executed in the style which the Proprietors believe to be within their means, will be found, they trust, to be an improvement, in some respect at least, upon the best of its predecessors. In the choice of materials, though original contributions of decided merit will always be acceptable, they will never be introduced to the exclusion of other articles of superior value. The numerous Magazines to be provided for the purpose of selection, will always afford a plentiful supply of matter suitable to the Lady's Book, which, when republished, will possess, for all but a few, the attraction of novelty. Extensive arrangements have been made at home and abroad that will give every facility to the ready attainment of the choicest and earliest productions. The design includes every thing which may be expected to afford entertainment and instruction, in an inviting form, to those for whom the work is intended. It is presumed too, that a MISCELLANY deserving the notice of the Ladies, cannot but prove worthy of the attention of the other sex. Among the subjects which may be enumerated as likely to be prominent, will be found verse, including notices of new compositions, with occasional disquisitions on the science, and reports of such new soves as may be thought worthy to be so distinguished; BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES, TALES, and INTERESTING NARRATIVES from writers of real talent; the FASIONS, with an illustrative engraving quarterly, fancifully colored.—This department will be under the superintendence of persons well versed in the art, and no pains will be spared to render it not the least attractive part of the contents.

A word or two now and then will be introduced, touching those exercises and sports which are generally regarded as improving to both health and beauty, among which *Brimine* and *Dance* may be specified; with appropriate wood cuts by skilful artists.—POETRY, of course, will be one of the departments to which great attention will be paid; and, moreover, the POETRY OF SEXUAL WORK, will fill its due space. On this latter subject it will be difficult to find contributors who can write clearly, but the engraver will be perfectly intelligible.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be issued in numbers, on the first of every month, and comprise fifty-six large octavo pages; to be printed on a fine super royal paper with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers. Each number will contain a piece of Music, one *CORON PLATE ENGRAVING*, and at least four *WOMAN CRIS* illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a colored plate of the latest London or Paris FASHIONS. The subscription price will be \$3 per annum, payable in advance—25 per cent. semi-annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work continued to those who neglect to settle up arrears. Great attention will be paid to forwarding the work to country subscribers, that they may receive it unimpeded by mail transportation. Agents, receiving subscriptions, and remitting the amount to the publishers, will be allowed 15 per cent discount, on a proportionate number of copies of the work. Address

LOUIS A. GODEY & Co.

Daily Chronicle Office, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

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| <div><div>FOREIGN.</div><div><p>New-York, July 11.</p><p>The packet ship Corinthian, Captain Chadwick, arrived this morning from London. We are favored with London papers to the evening of the 1st of June.</p><p>The King remained in much the same state as at former dates. He had sent a message to the House of Lords, to provide for the sign manual, not being able to sign with his own hand the public instruments.</p><p>In the House of Lords, on the 24th May, Lord Aberdeen announced that Prince Leopold declined to accept the sovereignty of Greece. The reason for this, he stated, was, that the Prince made such demands as the Allies deemed unreasonable. Lord Aberdeen stated, that this circumstance would of course delay, but would not interrupt the final settlement of the affairs of Greece, nor would it cause a change in the relations existing between Great-Britain and her Allies. The papers are filled with speculations on this subject.</p><p>On the 25th of May, Mr O'Connell brought forward his motion for a reform of Parliament, and on the question of considering the same, the ayes were only 1.</p><p>The third and last division of French transports, 120 in number, set sail from Toulon May 27th, for Algiers.</p><p>The whole number of ships of war of which the expedition is composed, amounts to 68, among which there are 12 ships of the line and 20 frigates. The number of transports amounts to 277, accompanied by 7 steam vessels, making in all a fleet of more than 350 sail. The military force embarked on board, is not less than 59,852 infantry, 3,984 cavalry, 2,327 artillery, 1,350 engineers, besides officers, medical staff, commissariat, and other necessary appendages of an army.</p><p>We have been pointedly favored with an extract of a letter, under date of Smyrna, April 20, which says:—"On the 13th instant, Mr. C. Rhind succeeded in concluding a Treaty with Turkey, which places the U States on the footing of the most favored nations."</p><p>The Rothschilds are said to have agreed to furnish Turkey with money to discharge the demands of Russia, so that the troops of the latter may evacuate the territory of the former within a year.</p><p>GREECE—RESIGNATION OF LEOPOLD.</p><p>Prince Leopold's resignation of the Sovereignty of Greece will be found below. The New-York American declares that the motives for this step are such as do him honor. He would not be forced upon an unwilling people, nor sanction, by his acceptance of the crown, the abandonment to the Turks of that province of Greece, Acarnania, which had furnished to the struggle for freedom the best troops and most efficient officers. The British Ministry are evidently greatly disconcerted by this step on the part of the Prince, which is ascribed by some to the influence and intrigues of Russia, by others to a desire and expectation, on the part of Leopold, of being at the head of a Regency in England, on the demise of the Crown, then momentarily expected.</p><p>The London Times, referring to the mass of papers laid before Parliament, respecting the sovereignty of Greece, says:</p><p>"It is impossible on this occasion to place before our readers every distinct passage of the correspondence, from which, as a whole, we have drawn our own reluctant impressions of the spirit in which, or rather from the absence of which, the personage in question has acted. We conceive that if his Royal Highness has escaped from a position which was too arduous and elevated for him, by the same reason Greece has had an escape even more providential and felicitous, from what must have proved to her an irretrievable visitation. Want of decision has been the bane of Leopold, as it is of every small man, who finds himself in circumstances requiring vigor, sagacity, and the soul of a generous and noble enterprize. An effeminate ambition, which grasps at every thing, but weighs nothing, and shrinks from the first touch of difficulty, is not the stuff that can be moulded into beneficent power or solid fame.</p><p>We see no evidence of the paltry back stairs maneuvering, which has been charged upon the Prince in this affair, and we therefore acquit him of all but imbecility and poverty of purpose."</p><p>Bell's Messenger of May 30th, says: "No man can avoid discovering the motive of Prince Leopold, and the strong interest which induces him to stay at home. Every day matters wear a more critical appearance. Leopold is probably looking forward at no remote period, from his near relationship to the presumptive heiress of the throne, to be included in the Regency of this country, and the opposition Lords have taken up his cause, and are endeavoring to make him the head of a party against the Ministry with the hope, in a certain event, of obtaining power through him."</p></div></div> <td data-bbox="441 15 813 3112"><div><div>RESIGNATION OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.</div><div><p>LONDON, May 21st, 1830.</p><p>The undersigned, after the most mature consideration, is unable to withdraw the opinion which he communicated to the Plenipotentiaries, in his note of the 15th. He cannot admit that the answer of the President of Greece to the Residents contains a full and entire adherence to the Protocol. In his judgment, it announces a forced submission to the will of the Allied Powers, and even that forced submission is accompanied by reservations of the highest importance.</p><p>The President distinctly informs the Residents, that the Provisional Government, according to the decrees of the Council of Argos, has no power to convey the assent of the Greek nation. That it is well known to the Residents, (who were present,) that the decree in question declares that no arrangements entered into by the Provisional Government with the Allied Powers shall be binding upon the Greek nation till they are acknowledged and confirmed by its Representatives. That if the Representatives were called together, they would disobey the instructions of their constituents if they agreed to the propositions of the Allied Powers. But the last part of the President's note bears still more strongly on the views of the case, which the undersigned is compelled to entertain, for the President says, that with regard to the substance of the arrangement, the Government reserves to itself the power of submitting to the Prince, with the copy of the note, such observations as they cannot conceal from him, without betraying their trust towards Greece and the Prince.</p><p>Here the undersigned feels it right to correct a mistake which might arise from the wording of the President's letter of the 6th of April.</p><p>The undersigned never gave the President reason to believe, that he was likely to adopt the Greek religion. Thus are officially connected with the answer of the Provisional Government to the Residents, those observations and details of facts which the undersigned forwarded to the Plenipotentiaries on the 15th. They are most important, as announcing the opinions entertained by the Greek Senate as to the provisions of the Protocol, and their spirit and tendency is not for a moment to be mistaken, or their consequences disregarded. The President expressly states, that the communication of the Protocol was received by the Senate in mournful silence—that after deliberate consultation the Senate declared to him, that they had not the power to accept the Act of the 3d of Feb; and that, even if they had received that power from the nation, they could not have exercised it without failing in their duty towards their brethren. That they will never consent to the President's being charged in the name and on the behalf of the nation with the execution of the Protocol. That the Allied Powers may accomplish their decisions, but that they will remain strangers to them; and that if orders are given for their execution in the Provinces, no one will obey them.</p><p>In another Despatch, dated the 22d April, anterior to his answer to the Residents of the 16th April, to which the Plenipotentiaries allude as dissipating their fears, the President says, that the Senate at length approves of his answer to the Residents, and is occupied with an Address and a Memorial, which is to convey, according to his previous communications, their reasons for refusing to comply with the arrangements entered into by the Allies. This Despatch, so far from dissipating the apprehensions excited by the former announcement, completely confirms them; for the President again refers to the observations which are connected with his official answers to the Residents, and the whole clearly proves to the undersigned, that the real and unbiassed opinion of the Greek Senate and People is firmly and irrevocably hostile to the decisions of the Allied Powers. The documents referred to are annexed to the present note, and marked A B C.</p><p>The undersigned does not conceive it consistent with his character and feelings, to submit to be thus forced on an unwilling people, and to be connected in their minds with a diminished territory—the abandonment of their brethren in arms, and the evacuation of their lands and houses, from which hitherto the Turks have never expelled them but by a temporary incursion. These results the undersigned always apprehended. In his communication with the First Lord of the Treasury, of the 9th of Feb. he protested against going out to govern the Greeks, in pursuance of a Treaty which might also lead to the bloodshed and murder of their brethren. He objected to the new boundaries as weak and insecure in a military point of view, and claimed for the Greeks the right of opposing his nomination.</p><p>The undersigned must here observe, that no period of these negotiations have any steps been taken towards the drawing up of a Treaty, of which the</p></div></div><td data-bbox="813 15 1185 3112"><div><div>Protocol was never considered by him</div><div><p>but as the basis, and to the importance of which he drew the Duke of Wellington's attention in the same note. If this treaty has been delayed, it has been delayed by no fault of the undersigned. He never concealed from the Plenipotentiaries, that, however he might be willing to make great sacrifices for the advantage of Greece, they had no right to expect that he would ever go to the country without that security for himself and the Greeks, which could alone be found in the provisions of a solemn and ratified Treaty. Again, in his memorandum of the 8th of March, he expressed himself in equally decisive terms, asserting that it would be necessary to conquer the ceded provinces from the Greeks, in order to give them to the Turks; and that the new Sovereign could not begin his reign by measures of police in order to make the Greeks abandon their own homes.</p><p>If the Greek Senate had either expressed no opinion at all, or at least in such language as might admit the reasonable hope of their acquiescence in these measures, the undersigned might have, however unwillingly, consented to become the instrument of carrying the decisions of the Allied Powers into execution, and have endeavored, as much as possible, to alleviate their rigors and obviate their tendency—but their language is as uncompromising as their feelings are natural.</p><p>The undersigned is thus placed in this painful position, in consequence of his nomination being, by the same act, connected with their compulsory measures. His first act as a Sovereign will have to be either to compel his own subjects, by force of foreign arms, to submit to the cession of their estates and properties to their enemies, or to join with them in resisting or evading a part of that very treaty which places him on the throne of Greece.</p><p>That one or the other alternative will be forced upon him is certain, because the country between the two lines—A carnania, and part of Etolia, which is now to be given up to the Turks—is, together with the fortresses, in the peaceable possession of the Greeks. It is the country from which Greece can best supply herself with timber for building ships—it is the country which has furnished the best soldiers during the war. The chief Military Leaders of the Greeks have been of Acarnanian or Etolian families. Subsequently to the arrival in Greece of the Protocol of the 22d of March, 1829, and the publication of the assent of the Turks to the excluded frontier in the treaty of Adrianople, all the families which had survived the war returned and commenced rebuilding their houses and towns, and cultivating their lands; these people will never submit again to the Turkish yoke without resistance, and the other Greeks will not—cannot—abandon them to their fate.</p><p>In these circumstances, the duty the undersigned has to perform towards Greece is clear and straight-forward. Throughout the whole of their transactions, he has only contemplated the interest of that country, and has uniformly protested, both in his written communications, and his personal interviews with the Ministers of England and the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts, against the Greeks being forced into arrangements, considered by them as contrary to their wishes, and destructive of those rights which, as the President justly observes, their great sacrifices gave them a right to insist upon.</p><p>When the undersigned contemplated the high distinction of becoming Sovereign of Greece, it was with the hope of being acknowledged freely and unanimously by the Greek nation, and welcomed by them as the friend through whose means their long and heroic struggles were to be repaid, by the security of their territories, and the establishment of their independence on a permanent and honorable basis.</p><p>It is with the deepest regret that the undersigned sees these hopes annihilated, and is forced to declare that the arrangements of the Allied Powers, & the opposition of the Greeks, deprive him of the power of effecting this sacred and glorious object; and would impose on him an office of a very different character—that of a delegate of the two Allied Courts, appointed by them to hold Greece in subjection by the force of their arms. Such a measure would be as repugnant to his feelings, and as injurious to his character, as it is in direct opposition to the objects of the Treaty of 6th July, in which the Three Powers are associated for the purpose of obtaining the pacification of the East.</p><p>The undersigned, therefore, formally resigns into the hands of the Plenipotentiaries, a trust which circumstances no longer permit him to execute with honor to himself, benefit to Greece, or advantage to the general interests of Europe.</p><p>He begs the Plenipotentiaries to accept, &c.</p><p>LEOPOLD PRINCE DE Saxe.</p></div></div><td data-bbox="1185 15 1558 3112"><div><div>Great-Britain.—The expectation</div><div><p>seems to have been entertained, to some extent at least, in England as well as in this country, that in the event of the King's death, the new sovereign would, from personal or some other considerations, make a thorough change of cabinet ministers. It has been supposed that the Duke of Wellington was particularly unpopular with the Duke of Clarence, in consequence of the measures which drove the latter to quit his place at the head of the Admiralty.</p><p>The following extract of a letter to a gentleman now in this city, whose correspondence in England is of an extensive and highly respectable character, discounts the idea of such a change:</p><p>Extract of a letter, dated "LONDON, May 21. I am sorry to tell you, that the King is in a hopeless state, and his death is daily expected. The consequences of this event have been anticipated during the last week, particularly with regard to the funds; and there is every reason to believe, that the Ministry, which is popular, will not be changed."</p><p>We do not know what political sentiments the Duke of Clarence has entertained. But we have never been convinced that he would, upon his accession to the throne, displace the cabinet, and form an entire new ministry. The present cabinet appear to be popular, they certainly command large majorities in both Houses of Parliament. If they were to be removed on the death of the King, it would seem necessary to dissolve the Parliament also, and to have recourse to a new election—measures which a new sovereign, unless under the influence of a strong necessity, would not be very likely to adopt. Nor do we see any important political reasons for resorting to such a course. There does not seem to be any great object before the nation, even in the view of the opposition, that would require it, and there are many which we can imagine, that would be opposed to its adoption. N. Y. Daily Ad.</p><p>The London Advertiser received at the office of the Philadelphia Chronicle, says:</p><p>"The abdication by Prince Leopold of the throne of Greece, has created the greatest excitement in the political hemisphere, and the three great parties in the state are now calling to arms. The Whigs—a race supposed to have been almost extinct—had yesterday a meeting at the Marquis of Lansdown's, where all the most distinguished members of the party were present, and where resolutions were entered into to oppose the scheme of the existing administration by every lawful means. Prince Leopold is understood to be at the head of this party, and its main object to be a solemn condemnation of the foreign policy of his Majesty's Ministers, and in case of a certain event, the investiture of his Royal Highness with the title of Regent. We have been informed that the Marquis of Wellesley was not only invited to attend at the above meeting, but that he was actually present at it, though for what purpose it is beyond our purpose to divine. Many of the members of both Houses of Parliament are, however, it is said, now withdrawing that support from the Duke of Wellington which they had freely given during the last session, in consequence of the general dissatisfaction experienced at the conduct of our foreign policy; and it is by no means unlikely, in the course of a few months, that there will be a complete change, both of measures and of men."</p><p>SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.</p><p>By the fast sailing ship Salem, Capt. Richardson, arrived at New York on Thursday from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 8th of June, and Liverpool to the 9th, inclusive.</p><p>The King was still alive, so late as 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, but all hope of his recovery was abandoned, and his exit was daily and almost hourly expected.</p><p>Windsor, 2 o'clock, A. M. June 8th.</p><p>"His Majesty is still alive, but his distressing situation warrants the expectation that each succeeding hour will close his earthly reign."</p><p>From the complexion of these accounts, there can be little doubt that the sceptre of Britain is swayed at this moment by another arm. Whether a change of Ministry and a dissolution of Parliament have followed, is matter of less certainty. It was for a season supposed that in consequence of the difference between the Duke of Clarence and the Premier, which occasioned the removal of the former from the head of the Admiralty, the dismissal of the latter would be the first act of the new reign. But it has lately been intimated that very recent interviews have taken place between the King and his brother, at which satisfactory explanations and arrangements were made. And as the Duke of Wellington is a great personal favorite of the King, the influence is deduced that he was to continue his favorite in power.</p></div></div><td data-bbox="1558 15 1911 3112"><div><div>The Morning Herald of the 8th</div><div><p>states, that Sir James Mackintosh's amendment to the forgery bill, which does away the punishment of death was carried by a majority of 13 in the House of Commons. This decision was against the ministry, which had opposed the measure. But after the decision was declared, Sir Robert Peel said he must bow to the decision of the house, and he now arose to announce that he should withdraw all further opposition.</p><p>A great fight took place within 60 miles of London, on the 2d June, between the Scotch and Irish champions, Byrne and McKay, and resulted in the death of the latter, which was attributed to a heavy fall in the forty-fourth round.</p><p>The London Courier of the 7th, announces that on the 7th May, a treaty of Friendship and Commerce was concluded between the Porte and the United States of N. America, by which the ships of those States are to have the free navigation of the Black Sea, and to be placed, with respect to the duties and customs, on the same footing as other friendly powers.</p><p>The Heir Presumptive of the British Crown.—The London papers intimate the probability that the name of the Princess Victoria Alexandrina will be exchanged for that of Elizabeth, the King having more than once hinted his wish that she should take the latter name. This Princess, on whom the crown of Great Britain will devolve in case of the decease in her life time of the present King and the Duke of Clarence, was born in May 1819, and her father, the Duke of Kent, died in the January following. The London Court Journal says she is accomplished in a degree quite extraordinary for her age. She speaks with fluency and elegance nearly all the modern European Languages; is a very fair proficient in Latin, and has made considerable progress in the mathematics. She is also an excellent musician, and assists at the private concerts that are given almost nightly at the palace, at Kensington, where she resides.</p><p>EARTHQUAKE AT GUATEMALA.</p><p>A Mexican paper of May 28, brings intelligence that the city of Guatemala and its environs, in the Republic of Central America, has been destroyed by an earthquake. For five days there was a succession of the most frightful tremblings, which still continued at the departure of the mail, shaking to their foundations, and prostrating to the earth, the principal edifices, and compelling the unfortunate inhabitants to flee to the public squares, and into the country, where, to protect themselves from the weather, they had erected huts of palm mats. The temples, which had already been robbed of their furniture and deprived of their ministers (persecuted and banished) are rendered useless, particularly the beautiful church of St. Francisco, which, on account of its size and ponderous structure, has suffered most. The town of Amatitlan, a place of recreation in the vicinity, has been totally destroyed. It is difficult to find, in the history of human distress, a series of misfortunes comparable to those of Guatemala. Civil war,—persecution, which has been its consequence,—the banishment of all the respectable men whose talents and influence might have conferred happiness upon the country,—anarchy;—and at last a catastrophe of nature,—which, if it has been experienced there in other times, compelling the population to change their locations, is still more distressing now, because of the circumstances which attended it, and the impossibility of repairing the losses which have been suffered, on account of the exhaustion of their public and private fortunes.</p><p>The population of Guatemala is about 20,000 souls. It was founded in 1724, on the declivity of a mountain at whose summit was a volcano. In 1751 it was overwhelmed by an earthquake, and by matter from the volcano. In 1753, having been partially rebuilt, it was again destroyed by an earthquake, and the greater part of the inhabitants buried in its ruins. Its present site is about 25 miles south of the old town.</p><p>The famous astrologer Rikeman, who has long resided in Vienna, died recently. He bequeathed by will some considerable sums to hospitals, and a pension for life of 300 florins to an owl, which contributed materially to his fame as a sorcerer. This owl is now 55 years old, and in the full possession of all his faculties, moral and physical! So says a French paper.</p><p>Upwards of \$70,000,000 of Savings Bank Capital is now invested in the National Debt of Britain. The poor have thus a direct interest in the pre-</p><p>The land in cultivation in 1829, for</p></div></div></td></td></td></td> | <div><div>RESIGNATION OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.</div><div><p>LONDON, May 21st, 1830.</p><p>The undersigned, after the most mature consideration, is unable to withdraw the opinion which he communicated to the Plenipotentiaries, in his note of the 15th. He cannot admit that the answer of the President of Greece to the Residents contains a full and entire adherence to the Protocol. In his judgment, it announces a forced submission to the will of the Allied Powers, and even that forced submission is accompanied by reservations of the highest importance.</p><p>The President distinctly informs the Residents, that the Provisional Government, according to the decrees of the Council of Argos, has no power to convey the assent of the Greek nation. That it is well known to the Residents, (who were present,) that the decree in question declares that no arrangements entered into by the Provisional Government with the Allied Powers shall be binding upon the Greek nation till they are acknowledged and confirmed by its Representatives. That if the Representatives were called together, they would disobey the instructions of their constituents if they agreed to the propositions of the Allied Powers. But the last part of the President's note bears still more strongly on the views of the case, which the undersigned is compelled to entertain, for the President says, that with regard to the substance of the arrangement, the Government reserves to itself the power of submitting to the Prince, with the copy of the note, such observations as they cannot conceal from him, without betraying their trust towards Greece and the Prince.</p><p>Here the undersigned feels it right to correct a mistake which might arise from the wording of the President's letter of the 6th of April.</p><p>The undersigned never gave the President reason to believe, that he was likely to adopt the Greek religion. Thus are officially connected with the answer of the Provisional Government to the Residents, those observations and details of facts which the undersigned forwarded to the Plenipotentiaries on the 15th. They are most important, as announcing the opinions entertained by the Greek Senate as to the provisions of the Protocol, and their spirit and tendency is not for a moment to be mistaken, or their consequences disregarded. The President expressly states, that the communication of the Protocol was received by the Senate in mournful silence—that after deliberate consultation the Senate declared to him, that they had not the power to accept the Act of the 3d of Feb; and that, even if they had received that power from the nation, they could not have exercised it without failing in their duty towards their brethren. That they will never consent to the President's being charged in the name and on the behalf of the nation with the execution of the Protocol. That the Allied Powers may accomplish their decisions, but that they will remain strangers to them; and that if orders are given for their execution in the Provinces, no one will obey them.</p><p>In another Despatch, dated the 22d April, anterior to his answer to the Residents of the 16th April, to which the Plenipotentiaries allude as dissipating their fears, the President says, that the Senate at length approves of his answer to the Residents, and is occupied with an Address and a Memorial, which is to convey, according to his previous communications, their reasons for refusing to comply with the arrangements entered into by the Allies. This Despatch, so far from dissipating the apprehensions excited by the former announcement, completely confirms them; for the President again refers to the observations which are connected with his official answers to the Residents, and the whole clearly proves to the undersigned, that the real and unbiassed opinion of the Greek Senate and People is firmly and irrevocably hostile to the decisions of the Allied Powers. The documents referred to are annexed to the present note, and marked A B C.</p><p>The undersigned does not conceive it consistent with his character and feelings, to submit to be thus forced on an unwilling people, and to be connected in their minds with a diminished territory—the abandonment of their brethren in arms, and the evacuation of their lands and houses, from which hitherto the Turks have never expelled them but by a temporary incursion. These results the undersigned always apprehended. In his communication with the First Lord of the Treasury, of the 9th of Feb. he protested against going out to govern the Greeks, in pursuance of a Treaty which might also lead to the bloodshed and murder of their brethren. He objected to the new boundaries as weak and insecure in a military point of view, and claimed for the Greeks the right of opposing his nomination.</p><p>The undersigned must here observe, that no period of these negotiations have any steps been taken towards the drawing up of a Treaty, of which the</p></div></div> <td data-bbox="813 15 1185 3112"><div><div>Protocol was never considered by him</div><div><p>but as the basis, and to the importance of which he drew the Duke of Wellington's attention in the same note. If this treaty has been delayed, it has been delayed by no fault of the undersigned. 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Again, in his memorandum of the 8th of March, he expressed himself in equally decisive terms, asserting that it would be necessary to conquer the ceded provinces from the Greeks, in order to give them to the Turks; and that the new Sovereign could not begin his reign by measures of police in order to make the Greeks abandon their own homes.</p><p>If the Greek Senate had either expressed no opinion at all, or at least in such language as might admit the reasonable hope of their acquiescence in these measures, the undersigned might have, however unwillingly, consented to become the instrument of carrying the decisions of the Allied Powers into execution, and have endeavored, as much as possible, to alleviate their rigors and obviate their tendency—but their language is as uncompromising as their feelings are natural.</p><p>The undersigned is thus placed in this painful position, in consequence of his nomination being, by the same act, connected with their compulsory measures. His first act as a Sovereign will have to be either to compel his own subjects, by force of foreign arms, to submit to the cession of their estates and properties to their enemies, or to join with them in resisting or evading a part of that very treaty which places him on the throne of Greece.</p><p>That one or the other alternative will be forced upon him is certain, because the country between the two lines—A carnania, and part of Etolia, which is now to be given up to the Turks—is, together with the fortresses, in the peaceable possession of the Greeks. It is the country from which Greece can best supply herself with timber for building ships—it is the country which has furnished the best soldiers during the war. The chief Military Leaders of the Greeks have been of Acarnanian or Etolian families. 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Throughout the whole of their transactions, he has only contemplated the interest of that country, and has uniformly protested, both in his written communications, and his personal interviews with the Ministers of England and the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts, against the Greeks being forced into arrangements, considered by them as contrary to their wishes, and destructive of those rights which, as the President justly observes, their great sacrifices gave them a right to insist upon.</p><p>When the undersigned contemplated the high distinction of becoming Sovereign of Greece, it was with the hope of being acknowledged freely and unanimously by the Greek nation, and welcomed by them as the friend through whose means their long and heroic struggles were to be repaid, by the security of their territories, and the establishment of their independence on a permanent and honorable basis.</p><p>It is with the deepest regret that the undersigned sees these hopes annihilated, and is forced to declare that the arrangements of the Allied Powers, & the opposition of the Greeks, deprive him of the power of effecting this sacred and glorious object; and would impose on him an office of a very different character—that of a delegate of the two Allied Courts, appointed by them to hold Greece in subjection by the force of their arms. Such a measure would be as repugnant to his feelings, and as injurious to his character, as it is in direct opposition to the objects of the Treaty of 6th July, in which the Three Powers are associated for the purpose of obtaining the pacification of the East.</p><p>The undersigned, therefore, formally resigns into the hands of the Plenipotentiaries, a trust which circumstances no longer permit him to execute with honor to himself, benefit to Greece, or advantage to the general interests of Europe.</p><p>He begs the Plenipotentiaries to accept, &c.</p><p>LEOPOLD PRINCE DE Saxe.</p></div></div><td data-bbox="1185 15 1558 3112"><div><div>Great-Britain.—The expectation</div><div><p>seems to have been entertained, to some extent at least, in England as well as in this country, that in the event of the King's death, the new sovereign would, from personal or some other considerations, make a thorough change of cabinet ministers. It has been supposed that the Duke of Wellington was particularly unpopular with the Duke of Clarence, in consequence of the measures which drove the latter to quit his place at the head of the Admiralty.</p><p>The following extract of a letter to a gentleman now in this city, whose correspondence in England is of an extensive and highly respectable character, discounts the idea of such a change:</p><p>Extract of a letter, dated "LONDON, May 21. I am sorry to tell you, that the King is in a hopeless state, and his death is daily expected. The consequences of this event have been anticipated during the last week, particularly with regard to the funds; and there is every reason to believe, that the Ministry, which is popular, will not be changed."</p><p>We do not know what political sentiments the Duke of Clarence has entertained. But we have never been convinced that he would, upon his accession to the throne, displace the cabinet, and form an entire new ministry. 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It has been supposed that the Duke of Wellington was particularly unpopular with the Duke of Clarence, in consequence of the measures which drove the latter to quit his place at the head of the Admiralty.</p><p>The following extract of a letter to a gentleman now in this city, whose correspondence in England is of an extensive and highly respectable character, discounts the idea of such a change:</p><p>Extract of a letter, dated "LONDON, May 21. I am sorry to tell you, that the King is in a hopeless state, and his death is daily expected. The consequences of this event have been anticipated during the last week, particularly with regard to the funds; and there is every reason to believe, that the Ministry, which is popular, will not be changed."</p><p>We do not know what political sentiments the Duke of Clarence has entertained. But we have never been convinced that he would, upon his accession to the throne, displace the cabinet, and form an entire new ministry. The present cabinet appear to be popular, they certainly command large majorities in both Houses of Parliament. If they were to be removed on the death of the King, it would seem necessary to dissolve the Parliament also, and to have recourse to a new election—measures which a new sovereign, unless under the influence of a strong necessity, would not be very likely to adopt. Nor do we see any important political reasons for resorting to such a course. There does not seem to be any great object before the nation, even in the view of the opposition, that would require it, and there are many which we can imagine, that would be opposed to its adoption. N. Y. Daily Ad.</p><p>The London Advertiser received at the office of the Philadelphia Chronicle, says:</p><p>"The abdication by Prince Leopold of the throne of Greece, has created the greatest excitement in the political hemisphere, and the three great parties in the state are now calling to arms. The Whigs—a race supposed to have been almost extinct—had yesterday a meeting at the Marquis of Lansdown's, where all the most distinguished members of the party were present, and where resolutions were entered into to oppose the scheme of the existing administration by every lawful means. Prince Leopold is understood to be at the head of this party, and its main object to be a solemn condemnation of the foreign policy of his Majesty's Ministers, and in case of a certain event, the investiture of his Royal Highness with the title of Regent. We have been informed that the Marquis of Wellesley was not only invited to attend at the above meeting, but that he was actually present at it, though for what purpose it is beyond our purpose to divine. Many of the members of both Houses of Parliament are, however, it is said, now withdrawing that support from the Duke of Wellington which they had freely given during the last session, in consequence of the general dissatisfaction experienced at the conduct of our foreign policy; and it is by no means unlikely, in the course of a few months, that there will be a complete change, both of measures and of men."</p><p>SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.</p><p>By the fast sailing ship Salem, Capt. Richardson, arrived at New York on Thursday from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 8th of June, and Liverpool to the 9th, inclusive.</p><p>The King was still alive, so late as 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, but all hope of his recovery was abandoned, and his exit was daily and almost hourly expected.</p><p>Windsor, 2 o'clock, A. M. June 8th.</p><p>"His Majesty is still alive, but his distressing situation warrants the expectation that each succeeding hour will close his earthly reign."</p><p>From the complexion of these accounts, there can be little doubt that the sceptre of Britain is swayed at this moment by another arm. Whether a change of Ministry and a dissolution of Parliament have followed, is matter of less certainty. It was for a season supposed that in consequence of the difference between the Duke of Clarence and the Premier, which occasioned the removal of the former from the head of the Admiralty, the dismissal of the latter would be the first act of the new reign. But it has lately been intimated that very recent interviews have taken place between the King and his brother, at which satisfactory explanations and arrangements were made. And as the Duke of Wellington is a great personal favorite of the King, the influence is deduced that he was to continue his favorite in power.</p></div></div> <td data-bbox="1558 15 1911 3112"><div><div>The Morning Herald of the 8th</div><div><p>states, that Sir James Mackintosh's amendment to the forgery bill, which does away the punishment of death was carried by a majority of 13 in the House of Commons. This decision was against the ministry, which had opposed the measure. But after the decision was declared, Sir Robert Peel said he must bow to the decision of the house, and he now arose to announce that he should withdraw all further opposition.</p><p>A great fight took place within 60 miles of London, on the 2d June, between the Scotch and Irish champions, Byrne and McKay, and resulted in the death of the latter, which was attributed to a heavy fall in the forty-fourth round.</p><p>The London Courier of the 7th, announces that on the 7th May, a treaty of Friendship and Commerce was concluded between the Porte and the United States of N. America, by which the ships of those States are to have the free navigation of the Black Sea, and to be placed, with respect to the duties and customs, on the same footing as other friendly powers.</p><p>The Heir Presumptive of the British Crown.—The London papers intimate the probability that the name of the Princess Victoria Alexandrina will be exchanged for that of Elizabeth, the King having more than once hinted his wish that she should take the latter name. This Princess, on whom the crown of Great Britain will devolve in case of the decease in her life time of the present King and the Duke of Clarence, was born in May 1819, and her father, the Duke of Kent, died in the January following. The London Court Journal says she is accomplished in a degree quite extraordinary for her age. She speaks with fluency and elegance nearly all the modern European Languages; is a very fair proficient in Latin, and has made considerable progress in the mathematics. She is also an excellent musician, and assists at the private concerts that are given almost nightly at the palace, at Kensington, where she resides.</p><p>EARTHQUAKE AT GUATEMALA.</p><p>A Mexican paper of May 28, brings intelligence that the city of Guatemala and its environs, in the Republic of Central America, has been destroyed by an earthquake. For five days there was a succession of the most frightful tremblings, which still continued at the departure of the mail, shaking to their foundations, and prostrating to the earth, the principal edifices, and compelling the unfortunate inhabitants to flee to the public squares, and into the country, where, to protect themselves from the weather, they had erected huts of palm mats. The temples, which had already been robbed of their furniture and deprived of their ministers (persecuted and banished) are rendered useless, particularly the beautiful church of St. Francisco, which, on account of its size and ponderous structure, has suffered most. The town of Amatitlan, a place of recreation in the vicinity, has been totally destroyed. It is difficult to find, in the history of human distress, a series of misfortunes comparable to those of Guatemala. Civil war,—persecution, which has been its consequence,—the banishment of all the respectable men whose talents and influence might have conferred happiness upon the country,—anarchy;—and at last a catastrophe of nature,—which, if it has been experienced there in other times, compelling the population to change their locations, is still more distressing now, because of the circumstances which attended it, and the impossibility of repairing the losses which have been suffered, on account of the exhaustion of their public and private fortunes.</p><p>The population of Guatemala is about 20,000 souls. It was founded in 1724, on the declivity of a mountain at whose summit was a volcano. In 1751 it was overwhelmed by an earthquake, and by matter from the volcano. In 1753, having been partially rebuilt, it was again destroyed by an earthquake, and the greater part of the inhabitants buried in its ruins. Its present site is about 25 miles south of the old town.</p><p>The famous astrologer Rikeman, who has long resided in Vienna, died recently. He bequeathed by will some considerable sums to hospitals, and a pension for life of 300 florins to an owl, which contributed materially to his fame as a sorcerer. This owl is now 55 years old, and in the full possession of all his faculties, moral and physical! So says a French paper.</p><p>Upwards of \$70,000,000 of Savings Bank Capital is now invested in the National Debt of Britain. The poor have thus a direct interest in the pre-</p><p>The land in cultivation in 1829, for</p></div></div></td> | <div><div>The Morning Herald of the 8th</div><div><p>states, that Sir James Mackintosh's amendment to the forgery bill, which does away the punishment of death was carried by a majority of 13 in the House of Commons. This decision was against the ministry, which had opposed the measure. 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Its present site is about 25 miles south of the old town.</p><p>The famous astrologer Rikeman, who has long resided in Vienna, died recently. He bequeathed by will some considerable sums to hospitals, and a pension for life of 300 florins to an owl, which contributed materially to his fame as a sorcerer. This owl is now 55 years old, and in the full possession of all his faculties, moral and physical! So says a French paper.</p><p>Upwards of \$70,000,000 of Savings Bank Capital is now invested in the National Debt of Britain. The poor have thus a direct interest in the pre-</p><p>The land in cultivation in 1829, for</p></div></div> |
|---|--|---|--|---|



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, JULY 20.

The foreign intelligence we give to-day, is of considerable interest.—The refusal of Prince Leopold to accept the Sovereignty of Greece, may give rise to important results. Whether the Allied Powers will be able to unite upon another person to fill that station; whether the chosen one will be agreeable to the Greeks; whether they will agree, under any circumstances, to receive a foreign ruler; and whether the Allied Powers will suffer the existence of a Republic (as the Greeks desire) in their midst—are all questions, which time alone can answer—speculation is fruitless. We look with anxiety to the harmony and well-being of that long-persecuted country.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
The Sheriff of this County, we observe, has advertised for sale, in pursuance of a Writ of Levari Facias, on Wednesday the 28th inst. at 1 o'clock, on the premises, Two Lots, in Berlin, Adams county, containing 7 Acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon—as the property of Wm. S. Moore.

The publication of the Sheriff's Sales having been withdrawn from our paper, we notice the above, supposing some of our readers may, probably, be interested in the sale of the property.

STRABAN AHEAD IN THE OATS RACE!
Another stalk of Oats was left at our office yesterday, raised on Mr. JACOB GRASS' farm, at Hunters-Town, which measured, when pulled, nearly six feet six inches!

The harvest, which is just closing, is, in the opinion of every one, the most abundant that our County has ever produced; and information from abroad, leaves no doubt that the products of the season are unusually plentiful in every part of our country. The very favorable weather for the ingathering is also a source of gratulation.—How should we be filled with deep and eart-felt gratitude to that beneficent being, who has, with such a liberal and, dispensed his bounties to us, and given us rain from Heaven, and fruitful seasons, and filled our hearts with joy and gladness!

From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Intelligencer of July 3.

The Cherokee Phoenix gives an account of the manner in which the Georgians have commenced operations in subduing the Indians, under the authority of that "sovereign" state. It seems that an Indian, or, in other words, one of "those savages who refuse to submit to the very reasonable requirements of Georgia," has been in the habit of raising horses and cattle on market, of which he had a large and valuable stock on hand. Some Georgia border men made several attempts to procure some of his best horses at a very low price, but he refused to deal with them, obstinately preferring to keep his horses; finding the Indian too cunning for them, they resolved, after the example of the state, to dispense with his consent, and to take the horses in their "sovereign capacity;" but he guarded his property with such unflinching vigilance, that they could find no chance to execute their mild purpose of stealing. In a short time, however, at patriotic state, in the rightful exercise of her "sovereign powers," and in her "sovereign capacity," by her humane, just and equitable laws, enacted solely to convince the Indians that they had better remove west of the Mississippi, relieved the enterprising order men of their difficulty. Those ambitious of state rights, conceiving at the existing treaties with the Indians were unconstitutional, and that either the general government or Supreme Court of the United States had no right to interfere with the legislative acts of a "sovereign state," and claiming themselves duly licensed by the laws of the state to persuade the Indians to consent to emigrate, collected only and made a descent upon the Indian's property and gallantly captured his horses. He attempted to resist

their proceedings, but they heroically punished his savage insubordination by knocking him down and then stabbing and beating him and destroying much of his property. His wife also interfered, but as they were striving to persuade him to emigrate, her interference to prevent them, made her subject to the penalties of the eighth section of the Georgia law, but instead of taking measures to send her four years to the state penitentiary, according to the mild provisions of that equitable law, they humanely knocked her down with their guns, and left her nearly dead.—Having thus completed the objects of their mission, they gallantly returned to their homes. The Indian sufferer has made several attempts to bring the offenders to justice, but in vain; every avenue of justice was closed against him. As no Indian can be an evidence in any case in which a white man is a party, he was dismissed without a hearing, and left to reflect upon the even-handed justice of this "sovereign state," this "patriotic" member of the Union!

Such are the effects of the tyrannical, unjust and oppressive laws of Georgia, for which the annals of modern tyranny can scarcely furnish a parallel; and yet, strange to relate, these laws have defenders, even in this section of the Union.

In one of the South Carolina papers, complaint is made that Mr. Poinsett has not chimed with the nullifiers in his State. It not long since Mr. P. left a country (Mexico), where he saw enough of both the theory and practice of nullification. The anarchy and wretchedness prevailing in the Spanish-American States have arisen, in several of them, from the assertion of a pretended right to secede or withdraw from confederacy or union, whenever the general government did not give satisfaction to particular provinces, or submit to their dictation.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We have information from Mexico of a late date. There was a comparative temporary calm, but fresh changes in the government were expected.—The elements of discord and disunion remained, and no adequate means of repression could be procured by the present rulers. Destitute of revenue, they live from day to day; the States either refuse to pay their contingents to the treasury, or contribute only a small part of them. It was apprehended that the example of Venezuela in relation to the general government of Colombia, would have a mischievous effect in Mexico. *Nat. Gaz.*

The National Debt.—On the 1st of July more than six millions of the national debt were paid.—The whole will be paid in the course of three years, with the exception of the thirteen millions of three per cents. This stock is redeemable at the pleasure of the government, and is now quoted at 90½ to 91.

Destitution.—A journeyman carpenter in New-York was brought before the Police on the 8th inst. on a charge of having stolen some tools from his employer. He denied having stolen them, but that he had pledged them to enable him to bury his child, who died the day previous! The unfortunate man was committed for trial.

The following *poetical* Toast was given at the celebration of Independence, at Harper's Ferry, by John Wiggenton: May the Superintendent, Gen. George Rust, Live in health at Harper's Ferry, without any fuss; Also, may all the enemies of this place, Be brought to great disgrace.

Indian War on the Mississippi.—A letter has been received at Detroit, dated Sault Ste. Marie, June 8. It states that a trader had arrived the evening before from Lapointe, with information that in the beginning of winter the Sioux attacked fifteen lodges of Chippewas and Crees at Red Lake, and killed every living being in the lodges, even to the dogs. That another attack was made by the Sioux on eight lodges of the Chippewas, containing thirty men, with their families, and two Canadians, near Lake Courtoreille. In the beginning of January.—The Sioux were discovered a short time before the attack, the alarm was given, and a breast work erected. The fight continued from one o'clock till sunset; one Chippewa was killed and six wounded; the two Canadians were also wounded. It was reported that but five of the Sioux were wounded and none killed. The writer further states that the Indians are "all up in arms." They are collecting along the Lake from Lapointe up, to make a general attack on the Sioux. All the Indians from Lapointe, able to bear arms, have already left that place to join the Lac Courtoreille and other bands for that purpose.—The Chippewas will be heartily aided by a noted war chief belonging to the Lac Courtoreille band.

This intelligence is not unexpected. War was waged between those tribes

the last season, and a renewal of it is a matter of course. It will be perceived that all the tribes, spread over the immense region, extending from Lac Courtoreille, south of the Falls of St. Anthony, to Red Lake, 40 miles from the extreme sources of the Mississippi, are involved in the contest. *North Western Journal.*

The Bank of the United States has declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. upon its capital stock for the half year ending on the 1st inst.

The Stock of this Bank is selling at New York at 130, dividend off. The principal cause of this advance in price is the advance of it in the London market, caused by the late Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, following that of the Senate, on the subject of the Bank.—*Nat. Int.*

The National Gazette says: "We have before us letters dated the 1st ult. from gentlemen particularly well informed, who were near the person of BOLIVAR at that time. They bear the most emphatic testimony to the magnanimity of his deportment and purposes, and believe that he will be able to convince the world of the falsehood of the charges which have been trumpeted against him in Venezuela. It is added that he possessed the power to crush his accusers, and retain the reins of the government, but that he was deterred from exercising it by the apprehension of confirming or strengthening the suspicions which they had widely excited to his disadvantage. At the moment he refused the Presidentship from the Congress of Bogota, the great majority of the troops would have rallied about him, and sustained him against all adverse efforts. Oral statements of the same purport have been made to us from personal observation."

In July 1830, Money is plenty and is likely to continue plenty in the United States;—because Lord Wellington, in announcing to the British Parliament, on the 4th February 1830, that there were in England 34 millions sterling of British gold and silver coins actually in circulation—(a greater quantity than there ever has been, at any time,)—has made it certain, in the mind of every wide-awake money dealer, in every part of the world,—that Bank discounts will, for some time to come, be on the increase in England;—and of course that England, for some time to come, will not draw upon the world for any addition to her specie.—*Boston Paper.*

The ship *Kelton*, Beverly, from Cork for St. John's, New-Brunswick, with one hundred and seventy-five emigrants on board, was wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, on the 1st ult. and one hundred and fifteen were drowned, by the upsetting of the boats in landing!

One of the fine Flour Mills at Calverton, on Gwin's Falls, near Baltimore, was struck by lightning on the morning of the 12th, and destroyed—loss estimated at \$20,000.

The Emperor of BRAZIL has formally acknowledged the independence of Mexico, and appointed a representative to that Government.

At a meeting of the Jacksonian members of the Legislature of the State of New-Hampshire, sundry Resolutions were adopted approving the President's Veto, & denouncing Internal Improvement. This was to have been expected, although the recorded vote of the Legislature of that State, at a time when faction was asleep, approves and sustains that policy. The same meeting came to a resolution approving the nomination, made by certain members of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New-York, of Gen. Jackson "as the Candidate for the office of President for the next Presidential term." *Nat. Int.*

At Albany, N. Y. as a part of the ceremonies of Independence, upwards of thirteen hundred pupils of the Sunday Schools assembled, and marched through several streets to the Second Presbyterian Church, where appropriate exercises took place. At Catskill, seven hundred pupils of the Sunday Schools walked in procession. In the afternoon a new house erected for infant Schools was opened.

A bold Truth.—Mr. Everett, in an address delivered at Charlestown, Mass., after stating that two hundred years had improved the condition of the Indians as well as the whites, remarked, that the *to be removed savages*, now pleaded their own rights, in their own papers, "in better English than was used by the high officers of the government." The audience accorded to the truth of this remark, by general acclamation.

The account of the death of Napoleon's mother was incorrect—she has recovered from the effects of the injury she had received.

A singular scene took place in the legislature of Rhode Island, on Saturday week. At the last session, Mr. E. R. Potter took advantage of his privilege as a member, to abuse Mr. Hallet, the editor of the Providence Daily Advertiser, who was present reporting the proceedings. At the session last week, Mr. Potter continued his attacks in a gross and violent manner, whereupon the House allowed the reporter to reply on the spot.

Speedy Communication.—Intelligence from Toulon is conveyed to Paris by telegraph in 20 minutes—a distance of 588 miles.

Hostilities have recommenced between the Greeks and Turks, in the Isle of Syria, with more obstinacy than ever—no quarters are given on either side. The Greeks are said to be daily exposed to fresh vexations.

FLOUR, in Baltimore, on Friday, 84 87
CORN,.....47
RICE,.....48 to 50
OATS,.....31 to 33
WHISKEY,.....22 to 24

Flax-Seed.
THE highest price, in Cash, will be given for Clean FLAXSEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, July 20.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to the Estate of ADAM WALTER, Senior, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to make payment; and persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated for settlement, to either of the Executors, before the 1st of November next.
HENRY WALTER, } Ex'rs.
C. F. KEENER, }
Menallen township, July 20. 4t

Six Cents Reward.
PANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Menallen township, on the 5th inst. an indentured Apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named GEORGE STOUGH, between 20 and 21 years of age—stout built. Any person apprehending said Apprentice, and returning him to the Subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no thanks or charges.
WILLIAM DETRICK.
July 20. 3t

Mt. Pleasant Riflemen!
YOU will parade at the house of J. Barret, on Saturday the 7th of August next, at 12 o'clock, M. precisely.
G. COWNOVER, Carr.
July 20. 1p

\$20,000 FOR \$5!
THE THIRTEENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON Saturday the 31st of July.
Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Bullets.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000 35 do 100
1 do 10,000 51 do 50
1 do 2,500 51 do 40
1 do 1,505 51 do 30
5 do 1,000 102 do 25
5 do 500 102 do 20
5 do 400 1479 do 10
10 do 300 11475 do 5
20 do 200
Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,
Other Shares in proportion.
Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at
CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE.
Gettysburg, July 20. 1d
Drawn Numbers in Class No. 12.

If you want a Chance,
You must buy a TICKET—
You can see at a glance,
You might happen to hit it.
During CLARKSON'S Administration, of a few months only, at Dame FORTUNE'S
LUCKY HOWE
He has scattered a good deal of the Needful, AMONG WHICH WAS
1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLARS.
1 " 1,000 "
1 " 500 "
1 " 300 "
And a great many of
50. 40. 30 20. 10.
Saturday week will be the next day of distribution. You will not get a FORTUNE, if you do not call and see
CLARKSON.
July 20. 1d

NOTICE
To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830; Constables will take notice, that agreeably to the 2d sect. of the act, graduating the duties upon Wholesale dealers and Retailers of Merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said Duties, they are required on or before the first day of August term, viz: on the 23d day of August next, to make on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail dealers of Goods and Merchandise, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

Merchants and dealers embraced in the provisions of the above recited act, are hereby notified, that according to the 5th section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Wednesday the 25th day of August next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them, if they see proper to attend, as to the amount of their annual sales, during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out, on or before the first day of September next for 8 months.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out license under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

| | Amt. of Sales. | Per ann. | For 8 m. |
|----------|----------------|----------|----------|
| Class 1. | \$50,000 | \$50 | \$33 33. |
| 2. | 40,000 | 40 | 26 67 |
| 3. | 30,000 | 30 | 20 00 |
| 4. | 20,000 | 25 | 16 67 |
| 5. | 15,000 | 20 | 13 33 |
| 6. | 10,000 | 15 | 10 00 |
| 7. | 5,000 | 12 50 | 8 33 |
| 8. | 2,500 | 10 | 6 67 |

DAN'L SHEFFER, } Associate
WM. McCLEAN, } Judges.
JACOB FICKES, }
JAS. McILHENNY, } Com'rs.
THOS. EHREHART, }
July 30. tm



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d day of August next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1830.

P. HEAGY, Sheriff.

The Celebrated, high-bred, TURF HORSE, REGINALD GREGORY.
Will be let to Mares the following season, commencing on the 10th day of August, and ending on the 10th day of November next, at the stable of the subscribers, in Emmittsburg, upon the following terms, to wit: 15 dollars for insurance, to be paid as soon as the Mare is known to be with foal; 10 dollars for the season; and 6 for s.l.
JOSEPH DANNER,
JAMES A. SHORB.
Emmittsburg, July 20. 3t
For Pedigree, &c. see bills.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

The packet ship *Corinthian*, Captain Chadwick, arrived this morning, from London. We are favored with London papers to the evening of the 1st of June.

The King remained in much the same state as at former dates. He had sent a message to the House of Lords, to provide for the sign manual, not being able to sign with his own hand the public instruments.

In the House of Lords, on the 24th May, Lord Aberdeen announced that *Prince Leopold declined to accept the sovereignty of Greece!* The reason for this, he stated, was, that the Prince made such demands as the Allies deemed unreasonable. Lord Aberdeen stated, that this circumstance would of course delay, but would not interrupt the final settlement of the affairs of Greece, nor would it cause a change in the relations existing between Great-Britain and her Allies.—The papers are filled with speculations on this subject.

On the 28th of May, Mr. O'Connell brought forward his motion for a reform of Parliament, and on the question of considering the same, the ayes were only 13.

The third and last division of French transports, 136 in number, set sail from Toulon May 27th, for Algiers.

The whole number of ships of war of which the expedition is composed, amounts to 68, among which there are 12 ships of the line and 20 frigates.—The number of transports amounts to 277, accompanied by 7 steam vessels, making in all a fleet of more than 350 sail. The military force embarked on board, is not less than 30,852 infantry, 3,984 cavalry, 2,327 artillery, 1,350 engineers, besides officers, medical staff, commissariat, and other necessary appendages of an army.

We have been politely favored with an extract of a letter, under date of Smyrna, April 20, which says:—"On the 13th instant, Mr. C. Rhind succeeded in concluding a Treaty with Turkey, which places the U. States on the footing of the most favored nations."

The Rothschilds are said to have agreed to furnish Turkey with money to discharge the demands of Russia, so that the troops of the latter may evacuate the territory of the former within a year.

GREECE—RESIGNATION OF LEOPOLD.

Prince Leopold's resignation of the Sovereignty of Greece will be found below. The New-York American declares that the motives for this step are such as do him honor. He would not be forced upon an unwilling people, nor sanction, by his acceptance of the crown, the abandonment to the Turks of that province of Greece, Acarnania, which had furnished to the struggle for freedom the best troops and most efficient officers. The British Ministry are evidently greatly disconcerted by this step on the part of the Prince, which is ascribed by some to the influence and intrigues of Russia, by others to a desire and expectation, on the part of Leopold, of being at the head of a Regency in England, on the demise of the Crown, then momentarily expected.

The London Times, referring to the mass of papers laid before Parliament, respecting the sovereignty of Greece, says:

"It is impossible on this occasion to place before our readers every distinct passage of the correspondence, from which, as a whole, we have drawn our own reluctant impressions of the spirit in which, or rather from the absence of which, the personage in question has acted. We conceive that if his Royal Highness has escaped from a position which was too arduous and elevated for him, by the same reason Greece has had an escape even more providential and felicitous, from what must have proved to her an irretrievable visitation. Want of decision has been the bane of Leopold, as it is of every small man, who finds himself in circumstances requiring vigor, sagacity, and the soul of a generous and noble enterprize. An effeminate ambition, which grasps at every thing, but weighs nothing, and shrinks from the first touch of difficulty, is not the stuff that can be moulded into beneficent power or solid fame.—We see no evidence of the paltry back stairs maneuvering, which has been charged upon the Prince in this affair, and we therefore acquit him of all but imbecility and poverty of purpose."

Bell's Messenger of May 30th, says: "No man can avoid discovering the motive of Prince Leopold, and the strong interest which induces him to stay at home. Every day matters wear a more critical appearance. Leopold is probably looking forward at no remote period, from his near relationship to the presumptive heiress of the throne, to be included in the Regency of this country, and the opposition Lords have taken up his cause, and are endeavoring to make him the head of a party against the Ministers, with the hope, in a certain event, of obtaining power through him."

RESIGNATION OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

London, May 21st, 1830.

The undersigned, after the most mature consideration, is unable to withdraw the opinion which he communicated to the Plenipotentiaries, in his note of the 15th. He cannot admit that the answer of the President of Greece to the Residents contains a full and entire adhesion to the Protocol. In his judgment, it announces a forced submission to the will of the Allied Powers, and even that forced submission is accompanied by reservations of the highest importance.

The President distinctly informs the Residents, that the Provisional Government, according to the decrees of the Council of Argos, has no power to convey the assent of the Greek nation.—That it is well known to the Residents, (who were present,) that the decree in question declares that no arrangements entered into by the Provisional Government with the Allied Powers shall be binding upon the Greek nation till they are acknowledged and confirmed by its Representatives. That if the Representatives were called together, they would disobey the instructions of their constituents if they agreed to the propositions of the Allied Powers. But the last part of the President's note bears still more strongly on the views of the case, which the undersigned is compelled to entertain, for the President says, that with regard to the substance of the arrangement, the Government reserves to itself the power of submitting to the Prince, with the copy of the note, such observations as they cannot conceal from him, without betraying their trust towards Greece and the Prince.

Here the undersigned feels it right to correct a mistake which might arise from the wording of the President's letter of the 6th of April.

The undersigned never gave the President reason to believe, that he was likely to adopt the Greek religion.—Thus are officially connected with the answer of the Provisional Government to the Residents, those observations and details of facts which the undersigned forwarded to the Plenipotentiaries on the 15th. They are most important, as announcing the opinions entertained by the Greek Senate as to the provisions of the Protocol, and their spirit and tendency is not for a moment to be mistaken, or their consequences disregarded. The President expressly states, that the communication of the Protocol was received by the Senate in mournful silence—that after deliberate consultation the Senate declared to him, that they had not the power to accept the Act of the 3d of Feb.; and that, even if they had received that power from the nation, they could not have exercised it without failing in their duty towards their brethren. That they will never consent to the President's being charged in the name and on the behalf of the nation with the execution of the Protocol. That the Allied Powers may accomplish their decisions, but that they will remain strangers to them; and that if orders are given for their execution in the Provinces, no one will obey them.

In another Despatch, dated the 22d April, ulterior to his answer to the Residents of the 16th April, to which the Plenipotentiaries allude as dissipating their fears, the President says, that the Senate at length approves of his answer to the Residents, and is occupied with an Address and a Memorial, which is to convey, according to his previous communications, their reasons for refusing to comply with the arrangements entered into by the Allies. This Despatch, so far from dissipating the apprehensions excited by the former announcement, completely confirms them; for the President again refers to the observations which are connected with his official answers to the Residents, and the whole clearly proves to the undersigned, that the real and unbiassed opinion of the Greek Senate and People is firmly and irrevocably hostile to the decisions of the Allied Powers. The documents referred to are annexed to the present note, and marked A B C.—The undersigned does not conceive it consistent with his character and feelings, to submit to be thus forced on an unwilling people, and to be connected in their minds with a diminished territory—the abandonment of their brethren in arms, and the evacuation of their lands and houses, from which hitherto the Turks have never expelled them but by a temporary incursion. These results the undersigned always apprehended. In his communication with the First Lord of the Treasury, of the 9th of Feb. he protested against going out to govern the Greeks, in pursuance of a Treaty which might also lead to the bloodshed and murder of their brethren. He objected to the new boundaries as weak and insecure in a military point of view, and claimed for the Greeks the right of opposing his nomination.

The undersigned must here observe, that at no period of these negotiations have any steps been taken towards the drawing up of a Treaty, of which the

Protocol was never considered by him but as the basis, and to the importance of which he drew the Duke of Wellington's attention in the same note.—If this treaty has been delayed, it has been delayed by no fault of the undersigned. He never concealed from the Plenipotentiaries, that, however he might be willing to make great sacrifices for the advantage of Greece, they had no right to expect that he would ever go to the country without that security for himself and the Greeks, which could alone be found in the provisions of a solemn and ratified Treaty. Again, in his memorandum of the 8th of March, he expressed himself in equally decisive terms, asserting that it would be necessary to conquer the ceded provinces from the Greeks, in order to give them to the Turks, and that the new Sovereign could not begin his reign by measures of police in order to make the Greeks abandon their own homes.

If the Greek Senate had either expressed no opinion at all, or at least in such language as might admit the reasonable hope of their acquiescence in these measures, the undersigned might have, however, unwillingly, consented to become the instrument of carrying the decisions of the Allied Powers into execution, and have endeavored, as much as possible, to alleviate their rigors and obviate their tendency—but their language is as uncompromising as their feelings are natural.

The undersigned is thus placed in this painful position, in consequence of his nomination being, by the same act, connected with their compulsory measures. His first act as a Sovereign will have to be either to compel his own subjects, by force of foreign arms, to submit to the cession of their estates and properties to their enemies, or to join with them in resisting or evading a part of that very treaty which places him on the throne of Greece.

That one or the other alternative will be forced upon him is certain, because the country between the two lines—Acarnania, and part of Etolia, which is now to be given up to the Turks—is together with the fortresses, in the peaceable possession of the Greeks. It is the country from which Greece can best supply herself with timber for building ships—it is the country which has furnished the best soldiers during the war. The chief Military Leaders of the Greeks have been of Acarnanian or Etolian families. Subsequently to the arrival in Greece of the Protocol of the 22d of March, 1829, and the publication of the assent of the Turks to the excluded frontier in the treaty of Adrianople, all the families which had survived the war returned and commenced rebuilding their houses and towns, and cultivating their lands; these people will never submit again to the Turkish yoke without resistance, and the other Greeks will not—cannot—abandon them to their fate.

In these circumstances, the duty the undersigned has to perform towards Greece is clear and straight-forward.—Throughout the whole of their transactions, he has only contemplated the interest of that country, and has uniformly protested, both in his written communications, and his personal interviews with the Ministers of England and the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts, against the Greeks being forced into arrangements, considered by them as contrary to their wishes, and destructive of those rights which, as the President justly observes, their great sacrifices gave them a right to insist upon.

When the undersigned contemplated the high distinction of becoming Sovereign of Greece, it was with the hope of being acknowledged freely and unanimously by the Greek nation, and welcomed by them as the friend through whose means their long and heroic struggles were to be repaid, by the security of their territories, and the establishment of their independence on a permanent and honorable basis.

It is with the deepest regret that the undersigned sees these hopes annihilated, and is forced to declare that the arrangements of the Allied Powers, & the opposition of the Greeks, deprive him of the power of effecting this sacred and glorious object; and would impose on him an office of a very different character—that of a delegate of the two Allied Courts, appointed by them to hold Greece in subjection by the force of their arms. Such a measure would be as repugnant to his feelings, and as injurious to his character, as it is in direct opposition to the objects of the Treaty of 6th July, in which the Three Powers are associated for the purpose of obtaining the pacification of the East.

The undersigned, therefore, formally resigns into the hands of the Plenipotentiaries, a trust which circumstances no longer permit him to execute with honor to himself, benefit to Greece, or advantage to the general interests of Europe.

He begs the Plenipotentiaries to accept, &c.

LEOPOLD PRINCE DE Saxe.

Great Britain.—The expectation seems to have been entertained, to some extent at least, in England as well as in this country, that in the event of the King's death, the new sovereign would, from personal, or some other considerations, make a thorough change of cabinet ministers. It has been supposed that the Duke of Wellington was particularly unpopular with the Duke of Clarence, in consequence of the measures which drove the latter to quit his place at the head of the Admiralty.—The following extract of a letter to a gentleman now in this city, whose correspondence in England is of an extensive and highly respectable character, discourages the idea of such a change:

Extract of a letter, dated "London, May 21. "I am sorry to tell you, that the King is in a hopeless state, and his death is daily expected. The consequences of this event have been anticipated during the last week, particularly with regard to the funds; and there is every reason to believe, that the Ministry, which is popular, will not be changed."

We do not know what political sentiments the Duke of Clarence has entertained. But we have never been convinced that he would, upon his accession to the throne, displace the cabinet, and form an entire new ministry. The present cabinet appear to be popular; they certainly command large majorities in both Houses of Parliament. If they were to be removed on the death of the King, it would seem necessary to dissolve the Parliament also, and to have recourse to a new election—measures which a new sovereign, unless under the influence of a strong necessity, would not be very likely to adopt.—Nor do we see any important political reasons for resorting to such a course. There does not seem to be any great object before the nation, even in the view of the opposition, that would require it; and there are many which we can imagine, that would be opposed to its adoption.—*N. Y. Daily Ad.*

The London Advertiser received at the office of the Philadelphia Chronicle, says:

"The abdication by Prince Leopold of the throne of Greece, has created the greatest excitement in the political hemisphere, and the three great parties in the state are now calling to arms. The Whigs—a race supposed to have been almost extinct—had yesterday a meeting at the Marquis of Lansdown's, where all the most distinguished members of the party were present, and where resolutions were entered into to oppose the scheme of the existing administration by every lawful means.—Prince Leopold is understood to be at the head of this party, and its main object to be a solemn condemnation of the foreign policy of his Majesty's Ministers, and in case of a certain event, the investiture of his Royal Highness with the title of Regent. We have been informed that the Marquis of Wellesley was not only invited to attend at the above meeting, but that he was actually present at it, though for what purpose it is beyond our purpose to divine.—Many of the members of both Houses of Parliament are, however, it is said, now withdrawing that support from the Duke of Wellington which they had freely given during the last session, in consequence of the general dissatisfaction experienced at the conduct of our foreign policy; and it is by no means unlikely, in the course of a few months, that there will be a complete change, both of measures and of men."

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing ship *Salem*, Capt. Richardson, arrived at New York on Thursday from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 8th of June, and Liverpool to the 9th, inclusive.

The King was still alive, so late as 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, but all hope of his recovery was abandoned, and his exit was daily and almost hourly expected.

Windsor, 2 o'clock, 1. M. June 8th.

"His Majesty is still alive, but his distressing situation warrants the expectation that each succeeding hour will close his earthly reign."

From the complexion of these accounts, there can be little doubt that the sceptre of Britain is swayed at this moment by another arm. Whether a change of Ministry and a dissolution of Parliament have followed, is matter of less certainty. It was for a season supposed that in consequence of the difference between the Duke of Clarence and the Premier, which occasioned the removal of the former from the head of the Admiralty, the dissolution of the latter would be the first act of the new reign. But it has lately been intimated that very recent interchanges have taken place between the King and his brother, at which satisfactory explanations and arrangements were made. And as the Duke of Wellington is a great personal favorite of the King, the probability is, that the last exertions of his royal influence was to confirm his favorite in power.

The Morning Herald of the 21st states, that Sir James Mackintosh's amendment to the forgery bill, which does away the punishment of death, was carried by a majority of 15 in the House of Commons. This decision was against the ministry, which had opposed the measure. But after the decision was declared, Sir Robert Peel said he must bow to the decision of the house, and he now arose to announce that he should withdraw all further opposition.

A great fight took place within 60 miles of London, on the 2d June, between the Scotch and Irish champions, Byrne and McKay, and resulted in the death of the latter, which was attributed to a heavy fall in the forty-fourth round.

The London Courier of the 7th, announces that on the 7th May, a treaty of Friendship and Commerce was concluded between the Porte and the United States of N. America, by which the ships of those States are to have the free navigation of the Black Sea, and to be placed, with respect to the duties and customs, on the same footing as other friendly powers.

The Heir Presumptive of the British Crown.—The London papers intimate the probability that the name of the Princess Victoria Alexandrina will be exchanged for that of Elizabeth, the King having more than once hinted his wish that she should take the latter name. This Princess, on whom the crown of Great Britain will devolve in case of the decease in her life time of the present King and the Duke of Clarence, was born in May 1819, and her father, the Duke of Kent, died in the January following. The London Court Journal says she is accomplished in a degree quite extraordinary for her age. She speaks with fluency and elegance nearly all the modern European Languages; is a very fair proficient in Latin, and has made considerable progress in the mathematics. She is also an excellent musician, and assists at the private concerts that are given almost nightly at the palace, at Kensington, where she resides.

EARTHQUAKE AT GUATEMALA.

A Mexican paper of May 28, brings intelligence that the city of Guatemala and its environs, in the Republic of Central America, has been destroyed by an earthquake. For five days there was a succession of the most frightful tremblings, which still continued at the departure of the mail, shaking to their foundations, and prostrating to the earth, the principal edifices, and compelling the unfortunate inhabitants to flee to the public squares, and into the country, where, to protect themselves from the weather, they had erected huts of palm mats. The temples, which had already been robbed of their furniture and deprived of their ministers (persecuted and banished) are rendered useless, particularly the beautiful church of St. Francisco, which, on account of its size and ponderous structure, has suffered most. The town of Amatitlan, a place of recreation in the vicinity, has been totally destroyed.—It is difficult to find, in the history of human distress, a series of misfortunes comparable to those of Guatemala.—Civil war,—persecution, which has been its consequence,—the banishment of all the respectable men whose talents and influence might have conferred happiness upon the country,—anarchy;—and at last a catastrophe of nature—which, if it has been experienced there in other times, compelling the population to change their locations, is still more distressing now, because of the circumstances which attended it, and the impossibility of repairing the losses which have been suffered, on account of the exhaustion of their public and private fortunes.

The population of Guatemala is about 20,000 souls. It was founded in 1724, on the declivity of a mountain at whose summit was a volcano. In 1751 it was overwhelmed by an earthquake, and by matter from the volcano. In 1755, having been partially rebuilt, it was again destroyed by an earthquake, and the greater part of the inhabitants buried in its ruins. Its present site is about 25 miles south of the old town.

The famous astrologer Rikeman, who has long resided in Vienna, died recently. He bequeathed by will some considerable sums to hospitals, and a pension for life of 500 florins to an owl, which contributed materially to his fame as a sorcerer. This owl is now 55 years old, and in the full possession of all his faculties, moral and physical! So says a French paper.

Upwards of \$700,000 of Savings' Bank Capital is now invested in the Nation's Debt of Britain. The poor have thus a direct interest in the preservation of the Government.

The land in cultivation in 1829, for the province of Potosi, in Bolivia, amounted to 451 acres.

WOOL WANTED.
20,000 lbs.
of **WASHED WOOL**,—
WANTED at the Store of the
Subscriber—for which 25 cts.
per lb. will be given.
C. J. SHOWER.
Gettysburg, July 6.

SHEEP.
M. C. CLARKSON
Has just received from Huntingdon county,
350 prime Keeping Sheep,
nearly all Wethers—which he will sell
low, if application is made soon. Ap-
ply at his Store.
June 29

JOURNEMEN
CARPENTERS
WANTED.
THE Subscriber wants, immediate-
ly, 4 or 5 good Journeymen Car-
penters—to whom good wages and con-
stant employment will be given.
NICHOLAS PEARSE.
Chambersburg, July 13.

NOTICE.
THOSE persons who have claims
against the Estate of **P. T. K.**
M. FARLAND, deceased, are requested
to bring in their accounts, properly au-
thenticated, to the subscriber, at the
house of Mrs. M. Farland, in Abbotts-
town, on the 1st day of September, 1830
—otherwise they will be excluded from
payment. Those who are indebted to
said Estate, will make immediate pay-
ment to
MARY A. M'TAGHERT, Adm'r.
July 13.

WHO WANTS
A Bargain?
THE Subscriber, desirous of remo-
ving to the South, will sell, on the
most moderate and favorable terms, his
FARM,
situate in Mountpleasant township, Ad-
ams county, about 3 miles from Get-
tysburg, containing 170 ACRES, in
fine order, on which is a new two-story
STONE HOUSE, with a
Back Building, a good Barn,
an excellent spring and well
of water, and running water in most of
the fields; also, a new and old ORCH-
ARD, of excellent Fruit.
This Property will be disposed of on
the most reasonable terms; and
Two Thousand Dollars
of the purchase-money may be paid in
ARTICLES OF TRADE, such as Dry
Goods, Carriages, Hats, &c. &c.
An indisputable title will be given to
the purchaser. The property can be
seen, by applying to John or Francis
Rummel, on the premises. For terms,
apply to the subscriber.
F. LEAS.
Littles-Town, July 13.

Liberty Riflemen!
YOU will parade at Nicholas Mor-
itz's Tavern, in Liberty township,
on Saturday the 14th of August next, at
12 o'clock, M. precisely. The Rifles
will be drawn on said day.
By Order of Capt. HARBAUGH.
July 13.

LUMBER.
A large quantity of every kind of
LUMBER,
at all times for sale, at Eib's landing,
nine miles from York—to which place
there is an excellent road, and a perma-
nent bridge across the Gut. Waggon-
ers pass but one gate, where half toll is
to be paid.
There is also a large quantity of **SEA-**
SONED & DRY LUMBER, always
kept on hand and for sale by
LOWMASTER, TILDON, & Co.
May 4.

LIGHTNING RODS,
FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE.
Gettysburg, May 11.

DRUG WAREHOUSE,
No. 107, Market street below Third,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just
received, in addition to his former
stock, an extensive assortment of **Fresh**
Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyes, Spices,
&c. which will be sold at reduced prices.
The orders of distant Merchants,
Druggists & Physicians, will be thank-
fully received, and executed with neat-
ness and despatch.
3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

CASH given for clean Linen and
Cotton RAGS at this Office.

IRON.
THE Subscriber begs leave to in-
form the Public, that he has now
on hand, and will constantly keep, a
general assortment of **IRON**, of the
best quality, such as
Dearborn Tire, of all sizes,
Gig Tire, do,
Horse-shoe Iron, heavy and light,
Square and Round Iron,
Scollop Iron,
Plough Irons, Nail Rods,
Band and Strap Iron,
Bar-Iron, assorted,
Wire, &c. &c.
which he will dispose of, on the most
accommodating terms, for CASH.
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 1.

Old Iron
WILL be received at my Iron-
Store, in exchange for new, at
the customary prices.
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 15.

BARGAINS.
J. B. DANNER,
HAVING purchased the Store of
Gen. T. C. Miller, on the 17th of
May last, and immediately made the
finest additions to the Stock that were
ever brought to the House—has again
received, and is now opening, a **SEC-**
OND SUPPLY, not to be surpassed
by any, comprising every Article of
Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
HARD-WARE,
China, Glass & Queensware,
Leghorn, Strate, & Gimp Bonnets,
COACH & CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Grindstones, of a superior quality,
and a general assortment of
WEAVERS' REEDS, made by A. Utz.
All of which he invites the Public to
call and examine; and he assures them,
that his Goods shall not be excelled in
quality, nor his prices in moderation,
by any.
Gettysburg, June 29.

CRADLES! SCYTHES!
JOSEPH LITTLE,
WOULD respectfully inform his
Friends and the Public gene-
rally, that he has on hand, and intends
continuing to manufacture,
CRADLES,
of the most superior quality, and on the
most reasonable terms. His Cradles
are insured, and he flatters himself,
that all who will try them, will have no
cause to be dissatisfied with their pur-
chase. He also has on hand, and will
continue to keep, a supply of the very
best Grass Mowing
SCYTHES,
ready hung for use—which he will dis-
pose of at moderate prices.
He has removed his
Shop from David Little's, to the Build-
ing adjoining his present Dwelling-
house, in Middle-street, directly oppo-
site the Methodist Church—where the
Public are invited to call and judge for
themselves.
Gettysburg, June 15.

EDIFICE
Theological Seminary,
AT GETTYSBURG.
SEALED Proposals will be received
by the Subscribers, who have been
constituted a Building Committee by
the Board of Directors, on or before the
first of September next, for erecting and
putting under roof suitable buildings
for said Seminary, in the borough of
Gettysburg, of the following dimen-
sions: The whole building to be 100
feet, viz: the centre building 50 feet
square, two stories, each 14 feet high,
with two Wings, 30 by 25, three
stories, each 9 feet high. The wall of
the first story of the centre building is
to be 18 inches thick, the second story
& Wings to be 14 inches: to be covered
with joint shingles of white pine. The
whole is to be of brick, and the exterior
to be rough cast. The contractor or
contractors will be required to com-
plete the whole of his or their engage-
ments, in one year after notice shall
have been given them of the acceptance
of their proposals. A plan of the build-
ing may be seen by calling on either
of the Subscribers, and further particu-
lars given. It is expected that ample
security for a faithful performance
of the work will accompany each pro-
posal.

JOHN DEMUTH,
GEO. TROSTLE, Gettysburg.
S. EICHELBERGER, Town.
May 23.

Notice is hereby Given,
TO all persons concerned, that the
Subscribers have been appointed
AUDITORS, to settle and apportion
among the Creditors of **JOHN GAL-**
LOWAY, deceased, late of Gettysburg,
Adams county, the assets of the Estate
of said deceased, in the hands of Thomas
J. Cooper and John S. Galloway,
Executors of the last Will, &c. of said
deceased: and that they will meet, for
that purpose, at the house of Henry
Ferry, in Gettysburg, on Friday the 20th
of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—
where all persons interested will please
attend.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
J. M. STEVENSON,
Z. HERBERT,
June 29.

NOTICE.
MY Vendue Notes are now due.—I
have left them with A. RUSSELL,
Esq. with whom I hope all will call
punctually make payment, and save
Costs.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
July 6.

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale
at this Printing-Office.
June 29.

Printing Business,
The "Adams Sentinel."
June 29.

Printing Business,
The "Adams Sentinel."
June 29.

Printing Business,
The "Adams Sentinel."
June 29.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post-Office, at Gettysburg,
Adams county, Pa. on the 1st of July,
1830, which if not taken out before the 1st
of October next, will be sent to the General
Post-Office at Wash. D.C.

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Gettysburg,
Adams county, Pa. on the 1st of July, 1830.
B. Daniel Liveloberger
David Long
Samuel Little
John Linch
William Long
William Linn
Samuel Lilly
M. Ephraim Martin
Adam Maurer
Benjamin Marse
Mrs. Murphy
Jacob Miller
John Miller
Henry Molison
Joseph Nesbitt
Jacob Overlence
David Pfoutz
Elizabeth Ruffesberger
Felix Roberts
John Rodeman
S. Doct. H. Smyser
Sarah N. Sloan
Nicholas B. Sharver
William Shakely
M. Stilwell
Richard Sadler
Samuel Spangler
David Garvin
J. L. Gubernator
George Guinn
Solomon Hartman
John Hughes
Mr. Hemler
Peter Humer
Alexander Horner
Jacob Hartman
John Hinch
Rev. L. L. Hirsch
J. Allen Joans
Lucretia M. Johnston
K. Jacob Keefhaver
Barnabas Kerr
L. John Long
Margaret Lockhart
Joseph Lefever
July 6.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post-office, at Petersburg,
(Littletown), on the 1st of July, 1830.
Isaac Bushey
Frederick S. Barnard
Samuel Bowers
Thomas Dennison
Christian Hanes
Baltzer Hesson
Michael Kitzmiller
John Kean Carroll
John Kunkel
Andrew Little
Robert M'Learen
Samuel Lilly
Samuel Mayer
Margaret Maure
Enoch Marvin, Esq.
John Peem
Wm. Reed
Henry Sponseller
Thomas Simpson
James Spensel
Martin Wild.
F. LEAS, P. M.

TRUE Copy of the Inquisition, held
on the dead body of **JAMES LAUG-**
HEAD, at Johnze Hooker's, on the 28th-
day of May, 1830, in Mechanicstown,
Frederick county, Md.
On the examination of the Jurors,
after being sworn, to wit: John C. Ris-
ler, Jacob Weller, B. S. John Arthur,
D. Lugisland, Henry Piror, Charles
Donnelly, Henry Fundenberg, William
Lover, Christian Weller, Jacob Lidie,
Samuel Heard, Martin Rouzer, and
William Sifton—The said Jurors on
oath declare that, in their opinion, he,
the said Laughead, came to his death,
by getting up in the night from his
lodging, and by some mischance or ac-
cident had fell from a window of the
second story of the house of said Johnze
Hooker, in the town aforesaid; which,
from appearance, was the occasion of
his death—and further said Jurors say
not.
I do hereby certify, that the above
statement is a true Copy, taken from
the original Inquest, held on the day
and place aforesaid. Witness my hand
this 8th day of June, 1830.
JAS. HAMMETT,
For the Coroner of Frederick county, Md.
July 6.

Notice is hereby Given,
TO all persons concerned, that the
Subscribers have been appointed
AUDITORS, to settle and apportion
among the Creditors of **JOHN GAL-**
LOWAY, deceased, late of Gettysburg,
Adams county, the assets of the Estate
of said deceased, in the hands of Thomas
J. Cooper and John S. Galloway,
Executors of the last Will, &c. of said
deceased: and that they will meet, for
that purpose, at the house of Henry
Ferry, in Gettysburg, on Friday the 20th
of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—
where all persons interested will please
attend.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
J. M. STEVENSON,
Z. HERBERT,
June 29.

NOTICE.
MY Vendue Notes are now due.—I
have left them with A. RUSSELL,
Esq. with whom I hope all will call
punctually make payment, and save
Costs.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
July 6.

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale
at this Printing-Office.
June 29.

Printing Business,
The "Adams Sentinel."
June 29.

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DICKINSON COLLEGE,
CARLISLE, Pa.
A New Faculty having been recent-
ly organized in this Institution,
the Public are informed, that the ex-
tended course of instruction, and the
improved system of discipline, which
have been approved and adopted by the
Board of Trustees, are now in full op-
eration.
OFFICERS.
Rev. SAMUEL B. HOW, A. M. President.
Rev. ALEX. MCFARLANE, A. M. Pro-
fessor of Mathematics.
CHAS. DEXTER CLEVELAND, A. M. Pro-
fessor of Languages.
HENRY D. ROGERS, A. M. Professor of
Chemistry & Natural Philosophy.
COURSE OF STUDY.
FRESHMAN CLASS.—Sallust; (Anthon's ed.)
Ovid; (Gould's ed.) Horace; (Gould's ed.)
Xenophon's Anabasis, (Prof. Cleveland's
ed.) Mythology, (Molitz.) Arithmetic;
Algebra; Euclid's Elements, (4 books);
Ancient and Modern Geography and use of
the Globes; Latin and Greek translations.
SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Virgil's Georgics;
Livy, (Folsom's ed.) Græca Majora, vol. 1;
Greek and Roman Antiquities; Euclid, (fin-
ished.) Algebraic Geometry; Plane Trigo-
nometry; Mensuration; Logarithms; Zoolo-
gy; Botany; History; and Greek and Latin
translations and composition.
JUNIOR CLASS.—Græca Majora, vol. 2;
Tacitus; Quintilian; Juvenal, (Leverett's
ed.) Logic; Rhetoric; History and Chron-
ology; Sphærics; Navigation; Conic Sec-
tions; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy;
Fluxions; Greek and Latin compositions.
SENIOR CLASS.—Mental Philosophy; Ev-
idences of Christianity; Cicero de Officiis
and de Natura Deorum; and de Oratore;
Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epistles,
and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lec-
tures on Philology; Astronomy; Sav's Politi-
cal Economy; Physico Mathematics; Miner-
alogy; Geology.
Public worship is held in the College chapel
at 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning, and a
Biblical Recitation, conducted by the Presi-
dent, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that
day.
There is an examination of all the classes
at the close of each session, when a circular
letter is sent to the parent or guardian of
each student, stating his general character
and standing. If a student is found incapable
of proceeding in his class with advantage to
himself, he is transferred to the next inferior
class; but may be restored to his former
rank, if he make up his deficiency by vigo-
rous application.
Candidates for admission into the Fresh-
man Class, must be able to pass a critical ex-
amination in the Grammars of the Latin and
Greek languages; in Caesar's Commentaries,
Cicero's Orations against Cataline, Virgil's
Æneid, in Latin; in Dalzel's Collectanea
Græca Minora, and the Gospel of John, in
Greek; and in the fundamental rules of Ar-
ithmetic.
EXPENSES.
Boarding 42 weeks at \$1 25, \$52 50
College bills, including tuition, room
rent, use of library, wood, &c. &c. 59 50
Washing and lights, 10 00
\$122 00
The price of board varies from \$1 to \$2 per
week. It is optional with the student
whether to board with the college steward,
or at a private house. With economy, one
hundred and twenty-five dollars will cover
all the necessary expenses of a student for
the year, exclusive of books and clothes.
When a student is admitted into the col-
lege he is charged five dollars as an entrance
fee. The college bills for each session
must be paid within four weeks after its com-
mencement.
Students whose parents or guardians do not
live in town, lodge in the college edifice,
unless the rooms are full; in which case they
are permitted to lodge in private houses in
the town. Such students, however, as well
as those in the college building, are subject
TO THE DAILY VISITATION OF THE PROFESSORS
AND TUTOR.
The government of the institution is in-
tended to be parental. The anxious endeav-
ors of the Faculty will be directed to excite
in the students a high emulation for intellec-
tual and moral excellence, by exacting rigid
accuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of
industry and close attention to study, and by
exercising a vigilant care to prevent every
practice that may be vicious in its nature or
demoralising in its tendency.
The situation of the college is healthy,
and the surrounding country fertile and plea-
sant. A new building is soon to be erected,
capable of accommodating a hundred stu-
dents.
There are two vacations of five weeks
each. The first begins upon the day of
Commencement, which is on the fourth Wed-
nesday of September; the other upon the
first Wednesday of April: consequently the
winter term commences five weeks after the
fourth Wednesday of September, and the
summer term five weeks after the first Wed-
nesday of April.
Carlisle, June 1.

LOST,
ON Wednesday last, between Get-
tysburg and the residence of the
subscriber, in Liberty township, a small
POCKET-BOOK,
containing one Ten Dollar Note on the
Bank of Gettysburg. Any person find-
ing the same, and returning them to
me, or leaving them with the Editor of
the "Sentinel," shall receive One Dol-
lar for his trouble.
JAMES MCLEARY.
July 6.

AN APPRENTICE
Printing Business,
The "Adams Sentinel."
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SHERIFFALTY.
To the Independent
Voters of Adams County.
I return my acknowledg-
ments for the liberal support I received
at the last election—and again offer my-
self as a candidate for the office of
SHERIFF,
at the ensuing General Election, and
respectfully solicit your votes.
Your Humble Servant,
WILLIAM S. COBEAN.
April 6.

To the Independent Voters
of Adams County.
A REPORT is in circulation, in
some sections of the County, that
I am a **FREE-MASON**, calculated, and
no doubt intended by the person who
originated it, to injure my election.—
To remove any unfavorable impressions
which such a report might make, and
believing it a duty I owe to myself, I
take this early opportunity of informing
the Public that it is without the least
foundation in truth. I am not, never
have been, nor do I believe ever shall be
a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully sub-
mit to your decision, promising, if elected,
a faithful discharge of the duties of
the Office.
Your obedient humble Servant,
WM. S. COBEAN.
Gettysburg, May 18.

To the Free & Independent
Electors of Adams County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS:
Through the solicitations
of a number of my friends, I am indu-
ced to offer myself as a candidate for
the office of
SHERIFF,
at the ensuing election. Should I be
honored by a majority of your votes, I
trust the duties of the office will be ex-
ercised with promptness and impar-
tiality.
ISAAC WOLF, (Farmer.)
Berwick township, May 18.

To the Voters of Adams
County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS:
I offer myself again as a
candidate for the office of
SHERIFF.
If I meet your approbation, I will dis-
charge the duties with impartiality.
— BERNHART GILBERT.
April 13.

To the Voters of Adams
County.
Fellow-Citizens:
I offer myself as a Candidate
for the Office of **SHERIFF**. I am an
Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret So-
cieties. I shall not trouble you with
personal solicitations; but will receive
your support with gratitude.
WILLIAM F. BONNER.
York Springs, June 15.

COCKEY'S HOTEL,
WESTMINSTER, Md.
THIS Establishment is now opened
for the accommodation of TRA-
VELLERS, who may be assured that
every possible attention will be bestow-
ed to ensure their comfort and conve-
nience. The House being large and
commodious, Private Families and Se-
lect Parties can be at all times provided
with distinct apartments and separate
accommodations.
Westminster, Md. June 29.

The Line of
STAGES
Between Baltimore and Chambers-
burg, has been doubled, and now runs
DAILY (Mondays excepted.)
The Line of Stages between Gettys-
burg and Hagers-Town has again been
resumed, and runs three times a week.
STOCKTON & STOKES.
April 20.

A JOURNEYMAN
PAINTER,
WANTED immediately by the
Subscriber.—ALSO,
TWO APPRENTICES
To the Painting and Chair-making busi-
ness. Lads from 14 to 16 would be
preferred.
THOMAS M'KELIP.
Gettysburg, May 25.

CONDITIONS.
"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published
every Tuesday, at Two Dollars per an-
num, in advance—or Two Dollars and
Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.
Advertisements, not exceeding a
square, are published three times for
One Dollar, and for each continuance
after, Twenty-five Cents—those exceed-
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